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BORAH RESOLUTION NOT TO BE OPPOSED BY ADMINISTRATION

Signal Success Scored by Progressive Senators in Fight for Armament Reduction—Amendment Likely to Pass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The situation in Congress with regard to disarmament underwent a complete change yesterday when it became apparent that the Administration is not going to fight the Borah resolution calling for a conference of the three principal naval powers with a view to reaching an agreement for the reduction of naval armaments.

It is clearly indicated now that whatever form the naval appropriation bill finally takes as regards expenditures for the current fiscal year and with regard to the carrying on of the naval program of 1916, endorsed by the Naval Board and by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, the progressives who have fought stubbornly for a congressional expression of opinion have scored a signal success.

President Harding himself, who 10 days ago was said to be opposed to any mention of a disarmament conference in the naval bill, has indicated that he will not oppose the Borah amendment, and the Republican leaders of the Senate have acted on the information from the White House and have informed the Republican membership that they are at liberty to vote on the amendment as they see fit.

No Point of Order to Be Raised

In the course of the debate yesterday, Miles Poindexter (R.), Senator from Washington, who has charge of the navy bill in the Senate, declared on the floor that no point of order would be raised against the Borah resolution and indicated that he himself would support the proposal.

Mr. Poindexter said he had communicated with President Harding on the matter but refused to make public the letter which he is known to have received from the White House relative to the Borah amendment. The Washington Senator, however, made it clear that the Administration tactics had been altered at least to the extent of permitting the adoption of the amendment.

In reply to a direct question as to what he gathered as to the President's attitude, Senator Poindexter said:

"I have not received anything indicating any kind of reason for making a point of order against or opposing the Borah resolution of amendment, which is the same as the one adopted in the last Congress. Personally I am heartily in favor of an international limitation of armaments upon a basis which will do justice to the United States and not imperil our national safety, and I think that every possible means of bringing about that should be tried. Of course, it would be, I think, very unwise, in fact, a very great betrayal of our trust, if we abandoned the national defense in advance of such an international agreement."

No Hindrance to President

The Washington Senator added afterwards:

"In my opinion the amendment will in no way embarrass or hinder the President in bringing about an international conference in such a way as he sees fit and feasible. It really is an expression of sentiment and adds nothing to the declaration of intention embodied in the navy bill of 1916 and which is still in force."

While the change of attitude on the part of the Administration and the Republican leaders of the Senate does not mean that the disarmament forces can compel victory or force the pace at which the President, in his discretion, may desire to move, the Senate progressive leaders feel that they have won a great moral victory, which will carry a certain degree of assurance to the country and to the powers that the United States does not desire to keep up indefinitely a race for greater and greater armaments.

Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, majority leader, also declared he would not put in any objection to the adoption of the amendment. Following the Poindexter announcement the leaders conferred and Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas, majority whip, made a statement to the effect that members of the majority side had been released from any obligation of party policy and were at liberty to vote as they deemed fit. As the great majority of the Senate favors an expression on disarmament this was taken to indicate the certain passage of the resolution.

Mr. Harrison's Questions

"Does this mean that the machine has decided that the adoption of the amendment is to be permitted?" queried Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi.

"From what I can learn, I feel very certain that there will be no point of order against it," responded William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho.

"I understand that the President was opposed to the adoption of this amendment and I am anxious to know whether he has given the signal that it may be passed with impunity," continued Mr. Harrison, addressing his remarks to Mr. Poindexter, who had just entered the chamber.

"I cannot speak for the President,"

answered Senator Poindexter, "but speaking for myself and for myself alone, I will say that there will be no point of order against the amendment."

"Did the Senator receive any communication from the President relative to this matter?" continued Senator Harrison.

"I have nothing from the President that I can make public," Senator Poindexter said.

Several Factors Involved

Several factors entered into the turnaround executed by the Administration. It had become apparent that a showdown on the amendment would indicate a considerable breach in the Republican machine, and it had also become plain that Mr. Borah and his colleagues were inclined to filibuster for a considerable period, if the disarmament measure was voted down.

Furthermore, the very magnitude of the sum demanded for naval purposes, especially in view of the state of taxation and national finance which was brought home to the country in the debate on the bill, brought a realization that something must be done to bring some kind of reassurance that this kind of headlong race would not continue indefinitely. They really hope that by giving way on disarmament they will be in a better position to get the maximum amount into the bill and to carry on the 1916 program. However, the reduction element made it clear that they are not going to be "bought off" by this concession. They will fight stubbornly for a very material reduction and for the postponement, at least for a limited period, of the battleship program of 1916.

SPLIT SUSPECTED IN SINN FEIN RANKS

Outrages Over Weekend When Negotiations Are Promising Is Thought to Show Moderates and Extremists Divided

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Although a large force of special detectives is scouring London in search of Sinn Fein perpetrators of the weekend outrages, the authorities do not take an unusually serious view of the situation and by no means endorse statements based on the assumption that emissaries of the Irish Republican army have crossed from Ireland to England in large numbers, and intend to carry terrorism across the Irish Channel. The Christian Science Monitor is informed that the weekend outrages bear the marks of half-hearted amateurism and apparently were carried out by persons resident in England and in sympathy with the Irish Self-Determination League here.

The headquarters of that body have been raided and the usual incriminating documents found, but nothing of undue importance. Several arrests have been made in consequence of the information secured and, as a matter of fact, the headquarters of the league are looked upon as a valuable source of information for police investigations.

A marked contrast with outrages in London is provided by the weekend events in Ireland where, according to official information supplied to The Christian Science Monitor, 23 fatal casualties have been caused among the forces of the Crown and 18 have been wounded.

All this activity among the violent sections of Sinn Fein is regarded as definite proof of the existence of a split between the moderate and extreme sections of Sinn Fein, and it is remarked that, whenever prospects of peace by negotiations seem most promising, some wild outbreak of violence is arranged, tending to inflame public opinion and render the atmosphere thoroughly unfavorable for peace negotiations.

Just at this time, The Christian Science Monitor is informed, the future was never more hopeful, for in the past the difficulty has been among themselves, and therefore English efforts were fruitless. At this moment the Irishmen of the North and South seem likely to come together, and adjust their differences between themselves without outside intervention. On the other hand, nothing of the recent peace efforts has been heard for some little time.

Ulster has no personage properly entitled to speak on her behalf, until the elections are held and the Parliament called.

As the choice of representatives for the Dublin Parliament is already known, in that respect the South is more ready than the North for negotiations. Serious developments may be looked for in the situation. The Christian Science Monitor is informed, during the interval between June (when the northern parliament meets) and June 23, when the southern parliament is due to be summoned.

FRENCH ENVOY TO VATICAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The nomination of Charles Journaux, a temporary Ambassador to the Vatican, was confirmed at a ministerial meeting today after the acceptance by the senator. This appointment is expected to be favorably received by the Chamber of Deputies.

WAR DECLARATION REPEAL UNLIKELY

House Expected to Modify Knox Resolution to Declare Merely Technical State of Peace—Conference With Mr. Harding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Administration's policy with regard to the passage of the peace resolution will come into the forefront again today, when a conference will be held at the White House between President Harding and Stephen G. Porter (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, to discuss the program which the House leaders will follow in regard to the peace measure.

Whatever action the House takes will be in accordance with the desires of the President and it is understood that the scheduled conference is designed to outline the Administration's viewpoint so that the House leaders will work out plans in accordance with it. It has been made clear already that there is no intention on the part of the majority leaders of the House to stampede action or to hurry merely to satisfy the Senate element that has clamored for an immediate declaration of peace.

Repeal Held Unnecessary

Since the passage of the Knox peace resolution by the Senate, one feature of it has become very unpopular with a great many Republicans and with practically all Democrats. This feature is the fact that the Knox measure actually repeals the declaration of war by the United States against the former Imperial German Government. It is now contended that to bring about a technical state of peace, it is in no wise necessary to repeal the war declaration, that in fact a declaration of repeal is meaningless and would be subject to misinterpretation.

With this view it is practically certain that the resolution the House will ultimately pass will not repeal the war declaration of April, 1917, but will merely declare that a technical state of peace is in force. It may also be necessary, it is intimated, to buttress a resolution in such a way as will place the United States in a position where she could technically and legally defend her rights as they existed on the day of the armistice.

While everything depends on what the President and the State Department advise, the indications now are that the House leaders expect authorization to pass the resolution within a short time. They believe, as the Administration does, that the situation in Europe has materially changed from what it was when the decision was reached to postpone action on the resolution.

Situation Better

In any case, the Administration has now succeeded in completely destroying the belief of the "irreconcilable" element that the passage of the resolution would be the signal for a greater degree of isolation and withdrawal from the affairs of Europe. The policy of the Administration as outlined and the easing of the crisis on reparations has made the situation better all along the line and American participation in the allied conferences is an assurance that the passage of a peace resolution would not affect the American policy.

With the easing of the trouble caused by German recalcitrance on reparations and with the status of the United States no longer open to misinterpretation, the belief is that the time is not far off when the resolution may be safely passed, especially as there would be some conceivable advantage in ending an abnormal situation between the United States and Germany.

There is another important reason why the President should regard it as not good policy to postpone for a long period the passage of the resolution, and this is the fact that the action taken in postponing it caused a considerable strain on the relations between the President and the Senate leaders.

These leaders have been careful not to assault the Administration publicly and directly but that they were grievously disappointed is a matter of common knowledge. They resented the course the President took and had the feeling that they were permitted to play with this peace measure, which was afterward held up without consulting them. The President realizes the importance of harmony as between him and the Senate, and inasmuch as the passage of the resolution would result in a "state of mind" existing in that body, Mr. Harding is likely to realize the importance of conciliating the disappointed element as soon as that can be accomplished without unfavorable effects on his foreign policy.

HONOR FOR A. H. ILLINGWORTH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The King has conferred the honor of the peerage upon the Right Hon. A. H. Illingworth, on occasion of his retirement from the office of Postmaster General. This necessitates a by-election in Heywood and Radcliffe division of Lancashire.

NEWS SUMMARY

The intimation by Administration leaders in the United States Senate that President Harding will not oppose passage of the Borah amendment to the naval appropriation bill calling for a conference on reduction of armaments is taken as a signal victory for the progressive senators who have been fighting the government's naval policy. Passage of the Borah resolution is now considered assured. The progressives indicate that they will not be "bought off" by this concession from continuing to fight for reduction of the naval program.

It is expected that the Knox resolution declaring peace with Germany will be modified after a projected conference between President Harding and the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The indications are that in the measure as reported to the House there will be no actual repeal of the declaration of war, but merely a declaration of a technical state of peace.

Jacob Gould Schurman has been named Minister to China, and Richard Washburn Child Ambassador to Italy.

The Secretary of Commerce has told a House Appropriations subcommittee that the United States must redouble its efforts if it is to regain its place in foreign trade. Mr. Hoover declared that the foreign trade of the United States had fallen off 50 per cent in six months, and that Great Britain, with half the productive capacity of the United States, was gradually outstripping it because the British Government realized the importance of seizing opportunities.

The nomination of David H. Blair of North Carolina as Commissioner of Internal Revenue was favorably reported yesterday by the Senate Finance Committee. Senators Johnson and Reed will probably carry the fight against Mr. Blair to the Senate floor, but early confirmation is expected.

Following an appeal of the Secretary of State, the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee has acted favorably on the bill to prevent the landing of cables on American soil except by consent of the President. It is understood that the Administration's urgency is due to the effort being made before the Supreme Court by the Western Union Telegraph Company to prevent the government from interfering with the landing of its Barbados-South American cable at Miami, Florida. Mr. Hughes described the situation as an emergency of unusual importance.

In Paris an attack on the Briand policy is expected for Thursday, when the Chamber resumes its sittings. Mr. Viviani may give an account of his mission to America. The tone of the French papers is still one of indignation, but no shattering of the entente could for a moment be tolerated. Nevertheless, the future of Poland is a vital concern of France. The country must be sufficiently strong to prevent the junction of Germany with Russia, between which there has been a rapprochement.

The suggestions made in the French press that Britain had come to some arrangement with Germany during the progress of the recent London conference were categorically denied in official British circles. The Premier's conference may take place on Saturday or Sunday.

Advices from Berlin show that the Polish uprising in Upper Silesia, apart from the resulting casualties and the affront to allied authority, has suddenly brought Silesian industry and economic prosperity to an end.

Peace is said to be in the air of Ireland. Though peace efforts are going on under the surface, more open negotiations are promised after the Ulster elections. Sir James Craig declared that the country was not far distant from a better understanding, and extended a cordial invitation to the Nationalists to help, in the Ulster Parliament, in the work of building up a new and better country.

Joseph Devlin is proving himself to be a tower of strength in the Nationalist and Sinn Fein campaign. He is also willing and anxious to work for peace, and Mr. de Valera recognizes the fundamental of autonomy for Ulster. Lord Derby's negotiations continue.

English authorities do not endorse the assumption that emissaries of the Irish Republican Army have crossed from Ireland to England in large numbers to carry on outrages. Several arrests have been made.

Week-end events in Ireland, accompanied by many casualties due to activity among the violent sections of Sinn Fein, are regarded as definite proof of a split between the moderate and extreme sections.

As was expected, the forecasts of the results of the Italian elections give encouragement to the belief that the voting has gone in favor of the Giolitti Government. In the Upper Adige, German candidates were returned. The number of Socialist members of the Chamber is reduced.

Definite steps, it is believed, have now been taken toward a meeting of British mine owners and the striking miners to reopen negotiations on the coal situation.

HOPES FOR PEACE IN IRELAND INCREASE

Negotiations Expected to Take Place After Elections in North—Mr. de Valera Ready to Discuss the Rights of Ulster

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELFAST, Ireland (Tuesday).—Through the turmoil of the election contest now in full swing since the nominations are complete, signs are not wanting that at last a new feeling of cooperation and compromise is growing up in Ireland. Peace is certainly in the air.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor finds it among the manufacturers, merchants and shopkeepers of Belfast, who are tired of seeing their business sacrificed on the altar of inhuman hatred, while the whole population is frankly horrified at the campaign of assassination and arson, murder and reprisal, burning and looting, boycott and counter boycott, which is rapidly bringing the country to chaos.

"Settle the differences anyway," declared a merchant, who has seen his business dwindle almost to vanishing point, in a conversation today, "but let us have peace. This war of North and South is making the whole country a wilderness." This new feeling is certainly affecting the politicians. Efforts at peace are going on under the surface, and The Christian Science Monitor learns authoritatively that, once the Ulster elections are over, more open negotiations will be begun.

New Tone in Speeches

Sir James Craig, leader of the Ulster Unionist Party, is frankly optimistic as to the outcome. Since his recent interview with Eamon de Valera, an entirely new tone is manifest in his speeches. "I believe sincerely," he declared at Comber, County Down, "that we are not far distant from a better understanding in Ireland. I believe it will not be very long before Mr. de Valera and his followers actually set to work, and attempt to work the new act in South and West Ireland, and I don't for a moment believe the pledge of the Nationalists and Sinn Feiners, that they will never come into our Northern Parliament."

The Nationalists in the past, he declared, had never produced a constructive statesman. Their policy had always been confined to destruction of the existing order of things. Sir James extended a cordial invitation to them to come forward in the Ulster Parliament and help him in the work of building up a new and better country.

Opposition Useful

"I know from my experience in the Imperial Parliament," he declared, "that the best governed country is the country that is up against a strong opposition, an opposition that is ever watchful, and therefore as a small minority or a large minority I will welcome them in the new Ulster Parliament and instead of backstairs work, dark assassinations and awful workings behind the back, let them come forward on the platform of the House of Commons, think out problems for the betterment of the people and we will be all the better for the refreshing influence of debating subjects instead of seeing the country going on to chaos and confusion."

The Nationalist and Sinn Fein election campaign, which has hitherto lagged behind the Unionist, is now in full swing. The bulk of the work is falling upon the shoulders of Joseph Devlin, who is proving himself, as always, a tower of strength. His criticism of the Ulster legislature, as a parliament of puppets and placemen, in the direction they want as possible.

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POLISH UPRISING BRINGS SILESIAN INDUSTRY TO STOP

Economic Pressure and Lack of Food Likely to Bring a Solution of Situation, But Brigandage Must Be Suppressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Oppeln

by wireless

OPPELN, Upper Silesia (Tuesday).

While no serious fighting has taken place on the so-called Polish front during the past few days, Upper Silesia continues to live in a state almost of unprecedented terrorism. Notwithstanding Wojciech Koranyi's assurances to the contrary, very little coal is being hewn in the vast coal field, one of the richest in Europe, the railway service is almost entirely suspended and economic stagnation generally persists. The result is, apart from casualties, an affront to the allied authority, which it represents. The Polish uprising has suddenly brought to an abrupt close the industry and economic prosperity of a vast territory where 200,000 skilled workers have been accustomed to earn high wages.

Mr. Koranyi, when seen by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, professed irritation at the prejudice which had prevented the public of the United States and Great Britain from realizing the overwhelming justice of the Polish claim to Upper Silesia east of the River Oder. He has just issued an appeal to the strikers to return to work on the ground that they have now completely achieved the aims for which the rising was made.

"Let us give the world an example of moderation in our hour of triumph," says Mr. Koranyi in the manifesto mentioned. Even if the Polish miners follow this advice the fact that the Germans faithfully refuse to run trains means that apparently few trains will be running to Poland and coal cannot be transported from the industrial areas.

Allies Humiliated

The tragedy of the present situation in Upper Silesia is all the greater, and the humiliation to which the Inter-Allied Commission is subjected is all the intenser because the insurgents' army, as a military force, cannot be taken seriously. Estimated by Mr. Koranyi at over 100,000 men, the probability is that the insurgents do not number more than 30,000, most of them utterly undisciplined and ignorant. The British military representatives here believe that 5000 allied or German troops would suppress the movement and restore order in a few days.

The belief that economic pressure, such as food shortage and a lack of money, will provide a solution for the present situation is probably sound, so far as the rising as a political movement is concerned, but it is evident that force will be needed to suppress the numerous brigand bands who now infest the woods, raid towns and tyrannize the country districts. Incidents are happening daily which suggest wild west conditions. The kidnapping of a wealthy German mine owner, Labor union organizers and prominent leaders, women as well as men, of the German Government in Upper Silesia, is happening daily. All the chief industrial towns such as Kattowitz, Beuthen and Konigsbueche, where the population is overwhelmingly German, are being subjected to rigid blockade by rebels and bandits, with the result that the possibility of food supplies running short occasions anxiety to the allied officers, who represent the commission in the blocked centers.

Correspondents Held Up

Only newspaper correspondents are permitted to pass through the Polish lines into the unoccupied territory and, even in their case, many difficulties are encountered. Driving by automobile yesterday from Kattowitz to Oppeln, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and some colleagues were held up on seven occasions by heavily armed insurgents.

The discord which has arisen between the British and Italian officers on the one hand and the French on the other is highly deplorable. In itself it makes effective allied cooperation quite impossible here. In fairness to the French troops, however, it should be explained that their admitted inactivity in the presence of the Polish rising is due to the policy, which has been formulated in Paris by the French Government, to which they merely give expression in Upper Silesia.

Date of Meeting

Allies Expected to Meet in France on Saturday or Sunday

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The suggestions that have been made in the French press, since Mr. Lloyd George's Polish speech in the House of Commons, that Great Britain had come to some arrangement with Germany during the progress of the recent London conference, were categorically denied in official circles today. "What little foundation there may be for the accusation, The Christian Science Monitor was informed,

lies in the fact that the German Government, in the communication regarding the acceptance of the ultimatum attempted to give expression to certain doubts on the subject of her future obligations.

In reply, the British Government made it abundantly plain that the ultimatum must be accepted, without any reservations or conditions regarding Upper Silesia, and the text of this reply was immediately communicated to the French delegation. This, the Christian Science Monitor is assured, represents the full extent of what unfriendly critics have been pleased to call bargaining with Germany.

Results Reassuring

As to the French misunderstanding of the British Premier's speech in the House of Commons, it is explained that no intention to or encouragement of Germany was intended. The effect in Germany has undoubtedly been reassuring. It is realized, and in German circles Mr. Lloyd George's remarks on the necessity for fair play, even for Germany, were received with approval, but nevertheless there was no sign of readiness to take that hasty action, which Mr. Lloyd George was accused in certain quarters of doing his best to incite. It has been not so much a misunderstanding of the text of the speech but of the sentiment behind it, and it is hoped that an early meeting of Aristide Briand and Mr. Lloyd George will do much to clear it up.

The matter is urgent, the Christian Science Monitor is informed. There is definite proof that German volunteers are trickling over the border into Upper Silesia, following the example set by the Poles themselves, and serious fighting is anticipated hourly. There is reason to believe that the Italian Government has made representations to Warsaw in a sense which is in accordance with the British views on the Polish attempt to forestall the decision of the Supreme Council. The coming conference of the Allies, to consider the plebiscite commission's report, is almost certain to be held on the French side of the Channel, probably at Boulogne.

It is not considered that anything will come up for discussion but the urgent question of Upper Silesia, and before then public opinion may have an opportunity of deciding for itself upon the diverse recommendations put forward by the different sections of the plebiscite commission. The Belgian and Italian governments have added their voices to those of England and France in calling for a conference, and it has therefore been decided tentatively to hold it next Saturday or Sunday. But for the British Premier's anxiety not to leave England during the present industrial crisis, the meeting might possibly take place in Paris. It is anticipated that the unofficial representative of the United States on the Supreme Council will be invited to participate.

French Policy

Cabinet Considers Problems and Decides on Line of Conduct.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless. PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The Council of Ministers held today, in view of the external and internal situation, an extraordinary importance. It is not doubted that when the Chamber of Deputies resumes its sittings on Thursday, there will be an attack on the Briand Cabinet from several sides, but there is strong probability that a substantial majority will be found to express confidence in the Premier.

It is the result of the London Conference that has brought forth many notices of interpellation. The intention of Mr. Briand is to allow Andrew Tardieu, Mr. Forget, Marcel Cachin and others to define their objections, and then to reply. René Viviani is expected to intervene with an account of his mission to the United States. The Anglo-French dispute, concerning events in Upper Silesia will probably strengthen considerably Mr. Briand's hands, for it is considered desirable to sustain him at this moment. Indeed though the reparations problem, involving financial arrangements, and the possible subsequent occupation of the Ruhr district, is of such immense importance, it has for the time being sunk to a second place. The Silesian problem raises difficulties which are even more pressing.

Less Excitement in France

Fortified by the vote of the Chamber, after the debates, which may last some days, Mr. Briand will fix an early date for a conference with Mr. Lloyd George. There is a strong suggestion in some quarters that the presence of the American Ambassador will make for a reconciliation of the two theses, but it is not yet known whether such a role will be acceptable, either to France or to the American representative. Probably it will be thought better that a more personal discussion between the two premiers should first take place. Even the presence of the Italian and Belgian delegates is doubtful.

The tone of the French papers is still one of indignation, but certainly there is less excitement than prevailed during the days immediately following Mr. Lloyd George's speech which revealed a direct antagonism of views.

In a calmer atmosphere a satisfactory solution will almost certainly be found, for the shattering of the entente would be an exceedingly grave event for which neither French nor British statesmen could take responsibility.

These matters were considered at the Ellysée and the line of conduct of the French Cabinet is definitely decided on. It may be said that the attitude of Mr. Briand is in no way changed and he expresses practically the unanimous opinion of the politicians in France in remaining firm.

French Concern for Poland

The future of Poland is a vital concern of France. Poland must be sufficiently strong to prevent a junction

of Germany and Russia, with whom Germany recently concluded a commercial and diplomatic accord, which in itself may have far-reaching consequences.

It is suspected in France that there is an important political and perhaps military significance in this rapprochement between the governments of Berlin and Moscow, and this view is partly borne out by the coincidence of the conclusion of such a treaty at this critical time.

WASTE OF NATURAL GAS IS ESTIMATED

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The 30,000 delegates to the convention of the Natural Gas Association of America applauded yesterday when a miniature gas derrick erected on the stage of Music Hall began to operate when President Harding pressed a button at the White House. Another pressure of the button by the President set an electric fan in operation, and the wind from it waved a flag which was set in a horseshoe of flowers.

The feature of the opening session was an address by I. V. Brumbaugh, gas engineer for the United States Bureau of Mines. He said that expert estimate of the waste of natural gas for domestic purposes annually was 150,000,000,000 cubic feet, which, if replaced with artificial gas, would cost \$125 a thousand, or a total of \$187,500,000 for one year, of \$375,000,000 for two years.

"Natural gas is an ideal fuel," he said, "and it is the height of folly, amounting almost to a crime, for intelligent people to waste a natural product which is so useful and is disappearing so rapidly."

He urged conservation through changes made in gas appliances which he described to the delegates.

MEXICO TO MAKE FOREIGN ARMY STUDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The President of Mexico has instructed the Department of War to appoint three military commissions, each headed by a brigadier-general, to proceed at once to Japan, the United States and England, to make a detailed study of the organization of the armies of those countries, according to announcement in the "Diario Oficial," the daily government report published in Mexico City, and just received at the Mexican consulate-general here. The three commissions will be headed by Generals of Division Francisco P. Johnson, Manuel J. Celis and Miguel Acosta. The other members of the commissions have not been selected.

The regular army of Mexico is being reduced to 50,000 men, and will be held at that figure. Those men relieved from army duty are being given farms as rapidly as they are discharged, and this distribution of lands has delayed to some degree the reduction in the country's armed forces, according to the "Diario Oficial."

IGORROTES OPPOSED TO INDEPENDENCE

BAGUIPO, Philippine Islands.—Their desire for continuation of American sovereignty over the Philippine Islands in opposition to the demand for independence, which has been expressed in some quarters, was described to the Wood-Forbes mission here on Monday by several delegations of Igorrotes. In some instances these delegations from the tribes of northern Luzon, formerly classed as non-Christian, came hundreds of miles.

In the evening General Wood and Mr. Forbes met about 30 American district superintendents of public schools. Practically all of these declared that the Filipino people were courteous and respectful toward American teachers and that this attitude had not undergone any change in recent years.

JOURNALISM DIRECTOR NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois.—Prof. S. F. Harrington, for the last six years head of the School of Journalism at the University of Illinois, has been appointed director of the Joseph Medill School of Journalism opened last February by Northwestern University. He will take office on September 1.

WALTER LONG HONORED. Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Tuesday).—It is officially stated that Walter Long, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, has accepted the honor of a viscounty. This will necessitate a by-election in St. George's (Westminster).

THEATRICAL BOSTON

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D. W. GRIFITH'S "DREAM STREET"

A dramatic comedy with thematic musical score

FRIDAY. 8:00 O'clock seats 50 cents and 25. Matinee—2:00 O'clock and 5:00 seats 25c. Seats also at the Little Building at Box Office prices. From Box Office.

French Concern for Poland

The future of Poland is a vital concern of France. Poland must be sufficiently strong to prevent a junction

FARMERS CHARGE PRESS WITH BIAS

Only View of Chicago Board of Trade Given Publicity. They Allege in Legislative Controversy in State of Illinois

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Into the warfare centering at the State Capitol in Springfield, with the farmers and their associates on one side and the Chicago Board of Trade and large financial and speculative interests on the other, was projected yesterday a long statement by the Illinois Agricultural Association on behalf of its more than 100,000 members, alleging that the press, in news and editorials, is giving only the viewpoint of the Board of Trade.

"In an issue that concerns not only the producer and distributor but the consumer as well," declared Howard Leonard, president of the association, "it seems to me only fair that the farmers' side should be given as thoroughly as that of the Board of Trade."

Two bills before the Legislature are the cause of the battle. One bill proposes to put the Board of Trade under state regulation and open the membership list to farmers' cooperative commission companies. The other bill would restrict trading in grain futures, but not interfere with legitimate contracts of grain for future delivery. Similar ends are sought by the Tinchin bill in Congress.

Recognizing a legitimate economic function to be performed by the Board of Trade, the statement by Mr. Leonard disclaims any desire to destroy it. However, if the Board of Trade does not submit to regulation, "it is probable," said Mr. Leonard, "that the farmer through his new cooperative marketing system will deal direct with the miller and ignore altogether the old system."

The farmer asks, says the statement, "only for regulations which appear to him to be essential to the good of both producer and consumer. He serves the nation effectively when he produces; he wants other folks to serve the nation just as effectively when they attempt to distribute what he has produced."

At a recent hearing before the state Legislature, Joseph P. Griffin, president of the Board of Trade, declared that these bills would force the board to move from Chicago to some other city, and that the machinery for recording the grain prices for the world would go to Liverpool, Paris, or Berlin. A monopoly would result from destroying the exchange, he asserted. He declared the farmers were following the advice of theoretical men who know nothing of the inside of the grain trade.

This, according to the statement of the Agricultural Association, is part of a "smoke screen" to mislead the public, "which is the jury."

The threat to leave Chicago was to arouse sympathy, it was asserted. The United States Grain Growers Inc., which is to have its headquarters in Chicago, could in a short time develop volume of business enough to supplant the Board of Trade as a business asset to Chicago, it was declared.

FRENCH LOAN TO BE LAUNCHED IN AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless. PARIS, France (Tuesday).—A French loan for \$100,000,000 will soon be launched in the United States. Negotiations which have been proceeding between Paul Doumer, the Finance Minister, and Thomas W. Lamont, representing the Morgan Bank, have terminated. It is indicated that the French Government is satisfied with the terms of operation. They correspond to the present position of the American market.

There is a belief that the present moment is not unfavorable for a loan, and the rising franc demonstrates the general confidence of financiers in France. Success should attend the execution of the project.

LAST NEW JERSEY TOLL ROAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. TRENTON, New Jersey.—The Gloucester turnpike toll road, the last toll road in New Jersey, has ceased to exist, the State Highway Commission having turned over a check for

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For Women: \$4.45 Silk (hem top) \$3.75 \$7.00 Silk (rib top) \$4.75

For Men: \$3.75 Silk \$2.25 \$4.95 Heavy Silk \$3.00

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CURB PUT UPON I. W. W. ACTIVITIES

Judge in Spokane County, Washington, Rules That Participation Is Contempt of Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SPOKANE, Washington.—Several months ago an order was issued from the Superior Court of Spokane County by Judge R. M. Webster, making membership in the I. W. W. or participation in any of the activities of that order contempt of court. The rule was based on the conviction of several members of the I. W. W. on the charge of criminal syndicalism.

Since the issuance of the order a number of members of the I. W. W. have been haled into Judge Webster's court for violation of the rule. Upon conviction, each defendant has appealed to the State Supreme Court, from which a decision has just been issued confirming the convictions in the contempt of court actions and upholding the validity of the order.

The Supreme Court holds that the order is valid if the member of the I. W. W. has knowledge of it. This will enable the prosecuting attorney in the future to serve a copy of the rule on any radical agitator, and should the radical afterward violate any of the terms thereof, he can be placed in jail without jury trial, for contempt.

"The injunction does not deprive anyone of his constitutional rights," says Judge J. B. Lindley, who formulated the injunction while serving as prosecuting attorney. "It has proved to be an effective remedy. If the courts can be used to prevent damage to property, then they certainly should be used to prevent organizations or members with radical tendencies from destructive depredations."

LATEST FIGURES IN ITALIAN ELECTIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Tuesday).—Forecast of the results of the elections generally agree that the voting will be found to have gone in favor of the government. The returns so far to hand indicate that both the Socialist and the Roman Catholic parties have lost a number of seats. Full results will be known today.

In the Upper Adige, German candidates were returned and in Gorizia, Slav candidates; while in Istria six Slavs were elected. Throughout Italy the total number of Socialists elected is 80, against 140 in the preceding Chamber, and the Roman Catholic members aggregate 80 against 90. About 10 Communists are returned. The success of the Constitutionalists is assured.

COOPERATION PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—In order to cooperate with the Department of Commerce in its plan to have more complete knowledge of the industries of the country, that it may render them greater service, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce has, at the request of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, appointed a committee to confer with the department.

COALITION MEMBER RETURNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. KIRK WALL, Scotland (Tuesday).—Sir Malcolm Smith, former Provost of Leith, who is a native of Shetland and has business connections with the islands, was returned unopposed for Orkney and Shetland as a Coalition Liberal candidate.

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"The Old House with The Young Spirit"

NO FEDERAL ARMS FOR POLICE DUTY

Government Decides to Refuse Request for Troops in District Disturbed by Strikers Unless State Authority Is Defied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The United States Government has decided on a hands-off policy in regard to the Mingo strike region along the West Virginia-Kentucky border, where the disturbances have been of such a character that the governors of the two states affected asked for federal troops. The President, however, has already signed a proclamation declaring the district under martial law. This proclamation has not been promulgated, and the judgment of the government, especially that of John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, was that only in an extremely should the United States send its troops to the scene of disorder.

The policy was announced after the Cabinet meeting yesterday. The State of Kentucky is already taking care of thousands in her section of the district and West Virginia is urged to do the same thing. The significant statement was made that this Administration does not favor the use of federal troops for police duty, and will use them in the case of local trouble only when there is an emergency of such kind that the United States Government must take cognizance of it and assume the responsibility for meeting it.

In general, such outbreaks as that in the Mingo mining district should be taken care of by the State if it is declared. It is believed that this one can be so handled. If there should be developments which prove that the state forces are inadequate, the federal government will then consider taking steps, but the reports received by the Secretary of War do not indicate that such a stage has been reached. This attitude is being maintained in spite of the fact that Howard Sutherland (R.), Senator from West Virginia, and John J. Cornwell, Governor of that State, both endeavored to persuade the Secretary of War that troops were necessary and that the promulgation of the President's martial law proclamation was imperative. Mingo County officials made similar representations.

While there are rumors that the miners have strongly intrenched themselves and are prepared to drive out every non-union miner in the district, the verdict of the government is that more harm than good would be done by sending federal troops to the scene. Moreover, it is regarded as a good precedent and one which may have a beneficial effect if other industrial troubles develop, to make the State responsible for keeping order, and protecting its citizens.

The workmen, even the strikers, it is believed, will be mollified by the decision of the government not to use federal troops for police duty.

Fresh Outbreaks Expected

WILLIAMSON, West Virginia.—Mingo County authorities yesterday were waiting for a reply to their latest appeal to Governor Morgan, asking that he urge the War Department to send federal troops into the battle zone along the West Virginia-Kentucky border in this district. The appeal informed the Governor that the situation was critical, and that further outbreaks along the Tug River front were expected.

Kentucky Side Guarded

FRANKFORT, Kentucky.—Declaring he can and will preserve order on the Kentucky side of the West Virginia-Kentucky border, Governor Morrow yesterday awaited a reply

from Washington relative to his request for federal troops. "I wish to make it plain," he said, "that the trouble is in West Virginia. We have peace officers and troops doing duty in Pike County, Kentucky, who can prevent outlaws from coming over into Kentucky and shooting back across the border, but our troops cannot cross the border and prevent disorders in West Virginia."

The arrival in the trouble zone of additional state troops will augment the two detachments that have been there for the past few days. The Governor has ordered a number of militiamen to join the troops already in service.

MISSISSIPPI RAISES TAX ASSESSMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. JACKSON, Mississippi.—The State Tax Commission has fixed the assessments on the 33 different railroads in the State at about \$10,000,000 more than for the year before, and at the same time the tax levy has been increased from 5 1/2 mills to 9—the total for all the roads last year having been \$88,584,423. The Illinois Central valuation was raised from \$21,154,989 to \$22,906,165; the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley from \$19,897,890 to \$25,024,687. These are the heaviest increases on railroads, but all were raised to some extent, as were all other public utilities. The Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Company was raised from \$3,007,269 to \$5,027,403. It has been but a week or 10 days since the railroad commission granted the petition of the Cumberland to increase its exchange charges 24 per cent. That will give the company about \$250,000 more revenue per year, wherefore the increase in taxation will not be seriously felt.

GEOGRAPHY TAUGHT IN PRACTICAL WAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

OAKLAND, California.—A method of teaching geography which is proving highly successful has been inaugurated by Miss Helen Dodge, a teacher in the Oakland public schools. The children were told to select a city or town in California, and to write a letter to the Chamber of Commerce in the city or town selected, asking information about the county. This taught the children something of composition. Letters had to be correct. Replies to their inquiries came in bulletins, pamphlets and circulars. California was presented to them in a unique, practical, enjoyable way, in pictures of lumber camps, and orchards, vineyards and industrial plants. They learned of California's festivals, products, forests, lakes, mountains, rivers. The children now associate Fresno County with raisins and vineyards; Santa Clara County with fruit; Orange County with oranges, figs, lemons; Santa Cruz County with lumber and the big trees. The subject is constantly unfolding; the children live geography; they take it home with them and tell their parents of it, and the parents have become so interested that they are assisting the children in gathering facts. Home and school have come closer together.

While there are rumors that the miners have strongly intrenched themselves and are prepared to drive out every non-union miner in the district, the verdict of the government is that more harm than good would be done by sending federal troops to the scene. Moreover, it is regarded as a good precedent and one which may have a beneficial effect if other industrial troubles develop, to make the State responsible for keeping order, and protecting its citizens.

The workmen, even the strikers, it is believed, will be mollified by the decision of the government not to use federal troops for police duty.

CENSUS FIGURES ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Census figures for 1920 made public yesterday gave Connecticut 1,358,732 white, 21,046 Negroes, 159 Indians, 566 Chinese, 102 Japanese, and 26 all other, 695,335 of the total population being males and 685,296 females. Kentucky has 1,227,494 males and 1,189,136 females; Kansas 909,221 males and 860,036 females.

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Priced from \$2 to \$10
The Crown Corset Company
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DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COAL STRIKE

Opinion Prevails in Britain That Steps Have Been Taken With View to Opening Negotiations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—There is a prevailing opinion tonight that definite steps have been taken toward a meeting of the miners and mine owners, with a view to reopening negotiations on the coal situation. While it is understood that the Premier has had no direct communication with any Labor leader, it is learned tonight that Sir Robert Horne has had more than one interview during the week-end with certain miners' leaders, as well as with other influential Labor leaders, who are known to represent the more moderate section.

As a result of these conversations, considerable headway is believed to have been made toward an acceptable solution for all parties concerned in the existing dispute. Sir Robert Horne has informed the Premier of the results of the week-end pourparlers regarding which the optimistic feeling prevails that a further conference may be summoned shortly. Conversations will be resumed tomorrow, when it is hoped that a road to permanent peace will be opened.

It is felt that the way to conciliation has been prepared by recent statements of the miners' leaders themselves, and that once certain assurances are forthcoming from the owners, a joint conference will be arranged at the earliest moment.

PASSENGER AIRPLANE SETS NEW RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

LOS ANGELES, California.—A new record was made by a passenger aero from San Francisco to Los Angeles on May 10, when the Mercury, an all-metal flyer, clipped 40 minutes off the carrying time of passenger-planes between the two cities.

The Mercury made the flight on an average of 115 miles an hour, covering the distance of over 400 miles in 3 hours and 20 minutes.

The official record for a single-seater plane is held by Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, who covered the distance between Oakland and this city in 2 hours and 32 minutes.

GENERAL STRIKE CALLED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—A general strike has been declared in Asuncion, the Paraguayan capital, says a dispatch to the "Nation." The movement is in sympathy with striking street car employees.



Women with Full Figures

An attractive figure is not a matter of size but of correct proportions. The stout women who are never spoken of as "stout" are those who give a little time and thought to proper corseting.

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SLOW PROGRESS IN REORGANIZATION

No Omnibus Bill to Be Introduced, But a Number of Measures for Particular Changes—Complete Survey Being Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reorganization of the government departments, bureaus, divisions and commissions is proceeding slowly, only a beginning having been made in the work planned. It has been decided that it will not be feasible to introduce an omnibus bill to cover the entire reorganization to be recommended, but a number of bills will be introduced in Congress, each providing for some phase of combination or deletion or readjustment for the betterment of the service.

A survey is being made of the entire government service and no legislative action will be initiated until that has been completed. Opposition to proposed changes is already developing in some of the departments, it being claimed that to transfer certain bureaus would diminish the efficiency of the department. The President is keeping a close watch on the proceedings of the reorganization committee through Walter Brown, its chairman, who is his special representative, and he will endeavor to harmonize elements that tend to clash because of conflicting interests.

While the larger phases of reorganization are necessarily proceeding in leisurely fashion the kindred, although minor, task of classification of the civil employees of the government in the District of Columbia has been begun by the Civil Service Commission of both Houses of Congress. A. A. Jones (D.), Senator from New Mexico, said yesterday that heretofore the Civil Service Commission had been concerned only with getting efficient persons into the government service, but that there had been no agency to see that efficient service was rendered after they got in.

The way to get efficient service is to remove inequalities of pay and to bring about good conditions under which they work and to have some method of getting rid of those who do not come up to the standard set for efficient service," he asserted.

Martin A. Morrison, of the Civil Service Commission said that in the final analysis, after Congress has passed the best law it can to classify the service, the President should have power to make such changes as might be called for from time to time in the operation of the classified service for the good of the government.

FOUR MEN ORDERED TO QUIT MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Frank Seaman, alleged to be an American agitator; another American whose name was not announced, and two Spaniards have been ordered expelled from Mexico on the ground that they are "pernicious foreigners." This charge was preferred under article 33 of the Constitution and was a result of their participation in the radical invasion of the Chamber of Deputies last week. Demonstrations in government buildings and churches have been forbidden by President Obregon. Gendarmes guarded every entrance to the chamber on Monday and persons entering the building were searched for arms.

TULIP FESTIVAL IN WASHINGTON STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
BELLINGHAM, Washington—Many thousands of gorgeous tulips of all hues were seen at the second annual Tulip Festival held here at May Day time. The government experimental bulb farm contributed 23,000 blossoms. More thousands of blossoms came from the front and rear yard gardens, and 40,000 Holland bulbs planted in the parks of "Tulip Town" helped to give color to the spring festival that has become an important tri-county event.

Steps are now going forward to prepare at once for a big bulb blossom show next spring with prizes to

be offered for the finest display of blossoms. Community Service, an after-war organization, has been handling the tulip festival affairs, but plans now afoot to organize a tulip festival association probably will give the industry an organization heretofore lacking.

This year's parade was pronounced the biggest and most beautiful ever seen here. Sailors from three destroyers took part. It was estimated that 4000 school children marched, and the Larrabee school pupils were awarded \$100 for having the float adjudged to be the most attractive. It represented a Dutch windmill with a huge wooden shoe in which rode representatives of the three characters of Field's poem, Wynkin, Blynkin and Nod.

CHEMISTS ASK DRY BILL CHANGE

Concessions Urged by Manufacturers in Regulations Governing Denatured Alcohol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Chemical research work, so important in modern warfare, would be greatly hampered by the restrictions on the use of industrial alcohol imposed by the Volstead bone dry bill, the House Judiciary Committee was warned yesterday by representatives of the American Chemical Society.

They urged that the great chemical industries of the country, dependent on industrial alcohol, shall not be paralyzed by restrictions in the Volstead bill that are in no way essential to actual prohibition enforcement. Frank R. Eldred, chairman of the American Chemical Society's committee on industrial alcohol, in a careful analysis of the situation that confronts the legitimate manufacturers of chemical products, impressed upon the committee the need of permitting American chemists to keep abreast of the times.

Restrictions on the amount of denatured alcohol absolutely essential to the industry, he said, would practically compel the chemists to abandon a great part of their laboratory research experiments.

The committee appeared so impressed with the situation that threatened these industries that Andrew J. Volstead (R.), Representative from Minnesota, the chairman, announced he would accept an amendment that would exempt "denatured alcohol" from the exclusion clause of the bill. "The ability of the United States to compete in world markets and to progress at home," Mr. Eldred told the committee, "and her ability to defend herself in case of war, are inseparably connected with the fostering of her chemical industries, and her chemical industries are either directly or indirectly dependent upon the use of industrial alcohol."

"Do not drag down the structure of an industry that should be encouraged," he declared. "The national welfare demands that the chemical industries be permitted to flourish. It is most unfortunate that restrictions to the sale and consumption of liquors, as such, cannot be but clearly separate from proper regulations for manufacture, distribution and consumption of industrial alcohol in our desirable industries, and the use of denatured alcohol for the production of light, heat and power, and to satisfy other legitimate needs. It is also important that Congress shall continue to be mindful of the necessity for the use of tax-paid non-beverage alcohol in the industries where complete or partial denaturation will not fully meet the needs of legitimate industries."

Hearings on the Volstead bill virtually closed yesterday afternoon, although Chairman Volstead indicated that other witnesses might be heard later if the committee decided to go further into certain features of the measure. While the committee shows a willingness to be more lenient with the chemical manufacturers, the measure will be reported to the House practically as it was framed.

NEW JERSEY'S WHEAT YIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
TRENTON, New Jersey—The United States Department of Agriculture, working in cooperation with the New Jersey agricultural department, estimated that New Jersey will yield about 2,027,000 bushels of wheat. This figure shows an increase of 507,000 over the yield of 1920. The average production for the last 10 years was 1,577,000 bushels.

"LOCK ARMS, NOT HORNS," IS PLEA

Secretary of Labor Discusses Economic Problems, Emphasizing Importance of Insuring the Stability of Agriculture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Speaking largely from the point of view of the agriculturists and their problems, particularly as they relate to distance and increase in cost between producer and consumer, James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, outlined a policy which is summed up in an admonition to employer and employee to "lock arms rather than horns." Mr. Davis' talk was delivered to a small gathering of leading business men, labor leaders, officials of the government, state and city, and newspaper editors, and took more the direction of a discussion than a formal address. As the first official announcement of this kind by this member of the President's Cabinet, it was taken as forecasting, in a general way, at least, the economic policy of the present Administration.

Pointing to the surplus of meat and grain products, the losses by farmers in cattle and hogs, and the continuing high prices, he queried how long it should take for the consumer to benefit by the losses in the live stock market. Mr. Davis said that although live hogs have declined from 23 cents to 8 cents a pound, good bacon still brings 50 cents a pound, with hams at between 35 and 60 cents and pork loins at 60 cents, even in the centers of production. Trading the incredible increase in price in the case of flour, he pointed out that it takes four and one-half bushels of wheat to make a barrel, the raiser averaging about \$4 for the wheat. Then, he said, the miller gets \$9, the baker \$45 and the hotel keeper \$500. A pair of calfskin shoes cost the buyer more than the farmer gets for the whole calf.

Pertinent to this, Mr. Davis inquired who, with live stock way down and meat prices still far up, and with the packers claiming to make only 1/4 cent a pound, is getting the difference? The "speculator and gambler and gouger" are still making away with their part, he said, and legitimate business suffers and the producers face ruin.

"Falling markets," Mr. Davis said, "have in a few months cost the American farmer \$5,000,000,000. No greater calamity can come to the country at this time than to have the farmer lose heart and money, and that is what is happening."

"We must put farming well to the front in our national policy. We should give the business which is the drive wheel of every other business its full economic rights. We must map out a greater constructive program for agriculture and put it through, and give free room to every legitimate scheme of cooperation among farmers."

"The American people are intelligent and fair. I believe they will line up for such a program. They are realizing the farmer's job is the one vital, primal provider and feeder of all other jobs and that it should always have first consideration in the government of last, and never be discriminated against or hampered, any more than we should discriminate against and hamper the United States."

"We must work out a program for opening foreign markets, creating greater consumptive demand at home and paying the farmers a self-sustaining price for their products. To bring this about we have got to stimulate demand by extending such credit to Europe as will enable the war countries to buy our products. At the same time, we must increase the consumptive demand at home through reducing the excessive toll of distribution, which, by reason of the great number of monopolists, of manipulators, and of speculators in all the vital necessities of living and laboring make all these needs of existence cost the people four prices instead of one."

"Let's get down to business. The war is over. Today the future calls us. It demands the best we can offer—team work, brains, determination, energy, but especially action. Political differences must be laid aside. The

people must have legislation backed by effective and forceful administration that will help them get back to normal conditions of peace and prosperity. Sooner or later they will get it, and so far as one man can go, I am going to do all in my power to give it to them."

CABLE CONTROL IS URGED ON CONGRESS

House Committee, Appealed to by Secretary of State, Advises Action on Measure Giving Power to Prevent "Landings"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Acting in response to the appeal from Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee yesterday reported the Kellogg bill, which prevents the landing of cables on American soil except by permission of the President.

In its report on the bill the committee reveals the anxiety of the Secretary of State, who urges that the matter be disposed of by Congress without further delay. The anxiety of Secretary Hughes is over the effort that is being made in the United States Supreme Court by the Western Union Telegraph Company to prevent the government from interfering with the landing of its Barbados-South America cable at Miami, Florida. As a result of this action, Secretary Hughes informed the committee, "an emergency of unusual importance exists."

Cause for immediate action by Congress was removed on Monday when the Supreme Court failed to hand down a decision in the case. As a week intervenes before another decision is reached, Congress will have ample time in which to act in the event the Supreme Court renders a decision favorable to the cable company next Monday. The cable bill will be discussed in the House today, and will probably be passed before another day elapses.

That part of the report dealing with the expressed wish of the Administration, as voiced by Secretary Hughes, is as follows:

"Your committee deems it proper to say that the last, as well as the present, Administration, speaking through the Department of State, has expressed approval of the underlying principle of the bill, that the power to deal with the matter of submarine cable landings and operations shall be vested in the President. It is also thought by the present Secretary of State that, in view of the litigation heretofore referred to, an emergency of unusual importance exists, and that Congress should take appropriate action in the premises at the earliest convenient time. He has so advised the committee."

"American cable companies," continues the report, "have been, and are now, obliged to submit to various terms and conditions imposed by foreign governments. If this nation is to be saved from humiliation and if its interests and welfare are to be protected, similar concerns desiring to establish cable connections with our shores should be required to submit to such conditions as will protect our national rights. It is thought by your committee that this bill will accomplish that purpose in a broad and comprehensive way."

The bill is practically the same as that passed recently by the Senate. Besides empowering the President to prevent the unauthorized landing of cables, it bestows on him other powers, such as the issuance of written licenses to land or operate such cables, the withholding or revoking of such licenses. It also empowers him to order the removal of any such cables that are being operated in violation of the provisions of the bill.

PRESIDENT OPENS ORANGE SHOW

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—From his desk in the White House President Warren G. Harding yesterday opened by telephone the first annual California orange show at Anaheim, California. He spoke a few words of greeting to the show officials at the other end of the wire and wished the enterprise success.

RUSSIAN POLICY BARS RELATIONS

Soviet Government Can Expect No Intercourse with United States While It Keeps Americans in Prison Unjustly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—No intercourse with Russia can be considered as long as the Soviet Government keeps Americans in prison on charges which are regarded as having no foundation, or, as in some cases, on no charge at all.

This line has been definitely taken by the United States Government, which has been able to get no satisfaction at all regarding American prisoners held in custody by the Bolsheviks. Some of these are in jail, some are interned, but none of them is permitted to leave Russia. As far as known there are between 20 and 30 American citizens thus detained.

As indicating the indignation that is felt in regard to the unwarranted detention of Americans, it was emphatically stated by a high official that the Bolsheviks knew very well that not one of them could get into America as long as this policy was continued. How they have been informed was not disclosed.

One of the cases, which is said to give away the claim of the Soviet Government that it is anxious to have the truth about Russia known, is that of Royal C. Keeley, an engineer of New York and Chicago, who went to Russia under the Kerensky régime and was asked by the Soviet Government, when it came into power, to make a survey of industrial conditions. After Mr. Keeley had made his report, which was unfavorable to industrial prospects under the Bolsheviks, he was detained for some time on one pretext and another and finally was charged with having presented a false report and was sentenced to serve two years in prison.

Among the American prisoners is Mrs. Marguerite Harrison, member of a prominent family of Baltimore, Maryland, sister-in-law of Gov. Albert C. Ritchie, of that State, who went into Russia as a writer to get information. She was arrested as a spy and in spite of all efforts that have been made by officials and other influential persons has been kept in prison. The last accounts obtained here were to the effect that she was inadequately supplied with food and otherwise was being treated badly by the Bolsheviks, who have refused to consider appeals to release her, even when accompanied by the most reliable guarantees.

Among others who are being held are Col. Emmett Kilpatrick, formerly connected with the Red Cross, and a Greek named Kalimatina, formerly of Chicago, who was employed as an interpreter in Moscow. These, like others, went to Russia on legitimate business and had no part in any political propaganda or intrigue. This government holds that the Bolsheviks are absolutely without excuse in restraining them of their liberty, to say nothing of mistreating them, and it indicates that if they suppose that they can thus terrorize or in any way influence the United States to make concessions to them, they are entirely on the wrong track.

While it is not expected that the United States will make a military demonstration against Russia, it certainly will not be influenced in her favor by such actions, and through participation with other nations on the allied Supreme Council ways may be found of bringing pressure to bear upon Russia.

NEWBERRY CASE UP AGAIN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The senatorial election contest between Senator Newberry and Henry

Ford is to be taken up on Friday by the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee. Chairman Dillingham has issued a call for the meeting, which is expected to consider the effect of the recent Supreme Court decision dismissing charges against Senator Newberry and whether the decision leaves any further action for the Senate to take.

OAKLAND'S MAY FESTIVAL OF ARTS

Children of the Public Schools in California City Give Exhibition of Practical Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
OAKLAND, California—The May Festival of Arts, participated in by the public schools of this city, has just closed a successful three days' session, at the Oakland Municipal Auditorium.

Four completely furnished rooms, designed and constructed by pupils from the public schools, offered a contrast to the same number of rooms furnished by commercial houses of Oakland. The students decorated the walls, wove the rugs, manufactured the furniture, prepared curtains, pictures and art pieces. Every article in the rooms was the work of students. Architectural contributions included apartment house and bungalow plans. Toys, furniture and agricultural products were on display. Demonstrations were given of art needlework, freehand designing suitable for silk patterns and book linings, designing applied to dresses, smocks, aprons, making and decorating palm-leaf hearth brooms, hand dyeing of textiles, tied-and-dyed work applied by a class of boys to neckties, and by a class of girls to smocks. Rug and linen weaving, basketry, lace-making and pottery, dressmaking, millinery and flower-making were demonstrated.

The Department of Boys' Vocation Work of the schools contributed furniture, lamps, toys, patterns, sheet-metal work, forging, machine-shop work, electrical work, printing, machine-shop drafting, and working drawings of the articles made. Specimens of the native arts and crafts of 21 different nationalities who have settled in Oakland were shown. An agricultural exhibit in charge of boy students proved very instructive. A program of music, pageantry, dancing and acting was given during the three days' exhibition.

The venture was planned as a co-operative effort to bring to the attention of the merchants, manufacturers, and the general public the fact that art has a practical value and that prosperity is distinctly related to the aesthetic knowledge of a people.

BRITISH LABOR DELEGATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The Rt. Hon. James Henry Thomas, P. C., M. P., leader of railwaymen in Great Britain, has announced here that he was chosen by 8,000,000 votes of British trades unionists as their delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held in June in Denver, Colorado. He said that while he regretted leaving England at this time, it seemed advisable to come to the United States.

PROGRESS OF READJUSTMENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The advisory council of the Federal Reserve Board at its quarterly meeting yesterday congratulated the board upon its course in the readjustment of the country, but expressed the belief that the process was not yet completed. The real turning point, the council held, could not be expected until the European situation was further cleared up and European purchasers return as an important factor in American markets.

TWO DIPLOMATIC POSTS ARE FILLED

Richard Washburn Child Named as Ambassador to Italy, and Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman as Minister to Chinese Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Another literary man who served Warren G. Harding well during the presidential campaign has been assigned to a diplomatic post, Richard Washburn Child, whose nomination as Ambassador to Italy was sent to the Senate yesterday, with that of Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman to be Minister to China.

The name of Dr. Schurman was mentioned on the highest authority a week ago, but at that time the official reply as to his acceptability had not been received from the Chinese Government. Meanwhile there have been representations on the part of friends of China that, because of Dr. Schurman's alleged pro-Japanese inclinations, another selection would be preferable. These advances, however, were evidently given no weight. In the face of the notification by the Chinese Government that it had no objection to Dr. Schurman.

It was understood that there would have been greater objection to the appointment of Mr. Child as Ambassador to Japan, which it has been persistently rumored was to be made by the President, not only because Mr. Child is also said to be pro-Japanese, but in the opinion of many persons, some of them high in the councils of the Republican Party, conditions today demand for the Tokyo post a man of experience in international affairs, one who could exert influence in times of stress or delicacy. There is no intimation that the American Ambassador to Japan has been selected by the President.

In sending Mr. Child to Italy, Mr. Harding is continuing the tradition of having a literary man as the diplomatic representative of the United States in Rome. The new Ambassador will succeed Robert Underwood Johnson, a distinguished editor and man of letters, who, in his turn, followed Thomas Nelson Page, equally well known as a literary man.

Mr. Child is a native of Worcester, Massachusetts, and was graduated from Harvard in the academic and law courses, but has followed writing rather than law as his profession. His work has consisted chiefly of special articles for magazines. He has also written several books. In 1919 he was editor of Collier's Weekly, and during the war he served as assistant to Frank A. Vanderlip while the latter was connected with the Treasury.

Mr. Child was actively engaged in behalf of the Republican candidate during the campaign, and spent many weeks at Marion, Ohio, where he became intimately acquainted with Mr. Harding.



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Night Gowns adorned with Real Filet Lace. 2.95 and 3.95	Bodices with Real Filet Lace trimmings. 2.50
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Chemises trimmed with Real Filet Lace. 2.95	Philippine Envelope Chemises. 2.95 and 3.95
Step-in Drawers with Real Filet Lace adornment. 2.95 and 4.50	Philippine Chemises. 1.95, 2.95 and 3.95

(Third Floor)

RAILROAD SAVINGS
ESTIMATES QUERIED

President of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Attacks Figures Presented by W. Jett Lauck to the Railway Labor Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Estimates of possible savings through efficiency and better management by the railroad executives, recently presented in Chicago to the Railway Labor Board by W. Jett Lauck, were challenged yesterday by Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate, which is conducting an extensive inquiry into railroad management and finances.

Mr. Lauck, who as economist for the railroad brotherhoods has done considerable research work in railroad matters, estimated that the roads could save \$1,000,000,000 annually in operating expenses. The president of the Baltimore and Ohio sought to puncture the estimates of savings made by Mr. Lauck and to show the committee that they were merely possible and academic estimates, which could not be sustained as a practical proposition.

Specific Items
Taking up the specific items cited by Mr. Lauck, Mr. Willard pointed out, for example, that it was asserted that \$275,000,000 might be saved by modernizing locomotives. To realize the economies claimed to be possible in this direction would require a capital expenditure by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad alone of \$165,000,000, Mr. Willard estimated. For the railroads of the entire country the capital outlay required would amount to some \$4,000,000,000.

"Would it have been wise," Mr. Willard asked, "to have expended so large a sum, assuming it were available, simply for the purpose of performing substantially the same service at a lower cost and ignore the constant demands of the public for increased transportation facilities?"

With respect to the improvement of shops, Mr. Willard said that the problem of his own road had been presented in this way:

"Is it desirable to spend at this time for new shops \$2,000,000, which sum is available and which expenditure would enable us to repair locomotives at a lesser cost, or should the money be used for the purchase of new steel coaches, which will mean no economy in operation, but on the contrary mean an increased cost of transportation because of the greater weight of the steel equipment?"

"It was decided that the public in this instance would be better served by spending the money available for steel coaches, rather than for new shops, inasmuch as it was possible to maintain the motive power in the existing shops."

Possibilities of Saving
Mr. Willard stated he raised no issue at all with the proposition that there are possibilities of still further savings on the part of the railroads. He questioned only the practicability of such savings as have been proposed by Mr. Lauck when considered from the point of view which confronts railway managements.

"The question is a very practical one," he said. "If a condition could be conceived of wherein the railroads had all the money that was necessary, first, to provide safe and regular transportation as demanded by the patrons; second, to provide a constantly increasing carrying capacity to take care of the growing business of the country, and in addition thereto a sufficient sum to replace all facilities with modern and more efficient facilities wherever it was shown that by so doing economies could be effected—if such a condition could be conceived—there would perhaps be no real excuse for the railway managements if they failed to adopt the policy of making the worst as good as the best, as suggested."

"The experience of the past shows that only a certain amount of new capital in the aggregate is available in any one year for all investment purposes, and of the total amount so available the railroads require and obtain a portion. The capital requirements of other industries and undertakings must also be provided from

the same investment fund, and the total amount available is provided presumably in such a way as best fits the demands and requirements of the immediate situation."

Lower Costs Anticipated
Mr. Willard asked, "will anyone suggest that \$4,000,000,000 (the amount necessary to make all locomotives equal to the best), or even one-fourth of that sum, is available for such an expenditure by the railroads, or that the solution of the present difficulty of the railroads is to be found in such a course of action, or is ever to be looked for in that direction?"

"Economies resulting from good practice should, of course, be encouraged, and not only encouraged but insisted upon in the public interest, but let us not deceive ourselves by thinking that the economies suggested by Mr. Lauck, however appealing they may appear, afford a solution of the very practical problems confronting the railroads at this time."

Regarding the future outlook of the railroads, Mr. Willard said in part: "It is expected that substantial reduction will be secured in the price of fuel for 1921; in fact, a number of contracts already have been made, effective as of April 1, much under last year's prices. Other material prices are showing a gradual decline and as materials and supplies now in stock are consumed and gradually replaced with materials purchased at lower figures there will be reduced charges to expenses on this account, all of which will be reflected in lower operating costs."

CUSTER-SIOUX FIGHT
TO BE REPRODUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
PIERRE, South Dakota—People living near where the final conflict between General Custer and his troops and the Sioux Indians took place in the valley of the Little Big Horn in eastern Montana, on June 25, 1876, propose to observe the event by a reproduction of the scene on the anniversary this summer. They will present it upon the same ground, and 500 Sioux and Crow Indians, many of them descendants of those engaged in the actual battle, have agreed to take part. American Legion members who are backing the plan have a promise of a troop of cavalry to help make the scene more realistic, and they will make up the rest of the "attacking force" from Legion men.

SURVEY OF MANITOBA FARMS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
WINNIPEG, Manitoba—An extensive survey of agricultural conditions in Manitoba will be conducted by the provincial government this summer. The survey, as outlined by John Bracken, president of the Manitoba Agricultural College, will embrace investigation into all conditions affecting agricultural life.

LAWLESSNESS UNCHALLENGED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Rhode Island News Office
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—The lack of prohibition enforcement in this State was characterized by Clinton N. Howard, prohibition orator, of Rochester, New York, as "lawlessness unchallenged," and by the Rev. Ernest V. Claypool of the Rhode Island Anti-Saloon League, as "anarchy," in addresses from different pulpits on Sunday.

COLLEGE DEBATE PLANNED
LEWISTON, Maine—The Bates College debating council has accepted the challenge of Oxford University for a joint debate in England on June 15. The members of the Bates team will be: Robert B. Watts, Portland; Charles M. Starbird, Danville, and Edward A. Morris, Baltimore, Maryland. Bates debaters have been undefeated for four years and in that period have won from Harvard, Yale, Cornell, and other colleges.

CONSTITUTIONAL APPROVED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Despite opposition from organized Labor and attempts to amend the bill, the Massachusetts House of Representatives has passed the bill to establish a state constabulary under the Department of Public Safety. Labor opposition to the bill has been based on the assertion that the proposed force would be used against strikers and in cases of Labor demonstrations.

CHANGES IN DRY
FORCES EXPECTED

Reorganization of Enforcement Office Likely to Follow Confirmation of New Commissioner of Internal Revenue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Action taken by the Senate Finance Committee yesterday, in ordering a favorable report on the nomination of David H. Blair of North Carolina for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, means early confirmation by the Senate. Confirmation will be followed by a reorganization of the prohibition enforcement office.

Mr. Blair's nomination has been held up for more than two weeks through the opposition of Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California. Senator Johnson's opposition and his efforts to settle old scores were overruled by the committee, but he and James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, will carry the fight to the floor of the Senate. There appears little chance of much longer delay in confirmation.

Two important matters will engage the attention of Mr. Blair when he enters the Treasury Building as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. One will be the appointment of a new Prohibition Commissioner to succeed John F. Kramer, who is expected to retire from the post as soon as possible. The other will be even more difficult, as it relates to the question of policy as to whether or not regulations are to be issued to disperse beer under the Palmer ruling. The brewers have bombarded the Treasury for weeks, and the entry of the new commissioner will be the signal for an attack in force by the storm troops of the brewers.

Proposed Beer Regulations
Before he retired as commissioner a month ago, William M. Williams had before him a tentative draft of the beer regulations, but he passed the approval on to his successor. However, the prohibition forces in Congress are now trying to head off the issuance of the medicinal beer regulations by passing a law supplementary to the Volstead act which would forbid physicians to prescribe beer. Hearings on the bill are now in progress before the House Judiciary Committee. The passage of such supplementary legislation is regarded as a certainty.

It is not expected that Mr. Blair alone will select the prohibition enforcement officer, but his advice and concurrence undoubtedly will be asked by the Administration. Enforcement of prohibition has become such an important issue throughout the country and in Congress that the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue probably will act in concert in the matter.

Prohibition Force Changes
With the appointment of a new prohibition chief, it is generally expected there will be shakeups all along the line. A number of supervising agents and state directors already have filed their resignations, in anticipation of the desire of the Administration to have a new deal. This reorganization, while shaped more or less along political lines, will also be made to square with the funds which the prohibition unit will have available for enforcement during the next fiscal year. Recently forces have been cut here and there because of the depleted coffers of Commissioner Kramer, but approximately \$7,500,000 will become available on July 1 for the next year's work.

The Senate committee yesterday voted favorably on the Blair nomination without taking a roll call on the Johnson charges. These charges, in brief, were that Mr. Blair violated the law of his State when he refused to follow the instructions of the Presidential primary and vote for Senator Johnson at the Chicago convention.

DECREASE SHOWN
IN EXPORT TRADE

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce of United States, Tells Congress Effort Must Be Made to Regain Recent Loss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—America must redouble its efforts to regain supremacy in foreign trade, which has fallen off more than 50 per cent in the last six months, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, told members of the sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee in charge of the second deficiency supply bill during legislative hearings, made public yesterday.

"We have dropped from as high as \$700,000,000 exports, in a single month, down to less than \$400,000,000," Secretary Hoover warned the committee. Mr. Hoover then declared that Great Britain, which he described as "the most vigorous nation in promotion of its foreign trade," is gradually outstripping the United States in supplying the markets of the world. Great Britain is able to do this, he explained, with a productive capacity of about one-half that of the United States, because its government realizes the importance of seizing opportunities that arise.

Organization Advised
"The link we need," said Secretary Hoover, "is to bring the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Service into direct connection with the industries of the country. Our foreign distribution system is a sort of an army without any soldiers at the front, but with a good deal of a supply train. Without native Americans, under the American flag, doing our own distribution abroad, we cannot hold our own."

"The export trade of the United States has fallen more than 50 per cent," Secretary Hoover went on to explain. "During the high point period, our total export trade ran up to \$3,000,000,000 per annum." Mr. Hoover agreed with James W. Good (R.), Representative from Iowa, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, that a part of the decline was inevitable on account of rates of exchange and scarcity of money.

Great Britain is spending probably three times as much money as the United States Government in the promotion of foreign trade at the present time, with double the number of trade experts employed.

"Her trade has fallen off, of course," said Secretary Hoover, "but in ratio much less than our own."

Plan Is Outlined
Mr. Hoover outlined his plan for reorganizing the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. "We should maintain, through this bureau," he declared, "a great agency for recruiting foreign commercial information. We are proposing to set up 12 small divisions in the bureau, comprising experts in different industrial groups, machinery, cotton, wool, textiles, chemicals, dyes, minerals, oils and certain foodstuffs, with a view to establishing efficient cooperation with those special industrial groups."

"These divisions are to direct the foreign service so as to secure the results from the service that are needed by the industries themselves. On the other hand, they are to distribute this preparation among those groups. From these men we will furnish experts for special investigations

CRUSADE AGAINST BETTING
LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—With publication yesterday of an appeal to the citizens of Kentucky to "rid the State of its disgrace and the people of the State of this moral curse," a campaign was begun to have pari-mutuel machines at race tracks prohibited. Saying that evils follow in the wake of gambling, and declaring that Kentucky, Maryland and Nevada are the only three states in the Union that do not prohibit it, the committee estimates from figures published in a sporting paper that more than \$42,000,000 was bet on horse races through pari-mutuels in Kentucky last year.

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SETTLEMENT HOUSE
WORK DEFENDED

One of Founders of New York Movement Repudiates Charge of Lusk Committee That Disloyalty Is Openly Encouraged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The neighborhood houses of New York work among hundreds of thousands of foreign-born people and are, with the possible exception of the public schools, the most vigorous force for the rebuilding of an intelligent understanding and love of the institutions of American democracy, according to Harold Riegelman, one of the founders of the United Neighborhood Houses, who characterizes as vicious libel the charges of the fostering of sedition and disloyalty made against the settlements in the Lusk Committee report.

Mr. Riegelman said that the settlement houses, which stood squarely for Americanism, would be the first to take action against any member encouraging sedition, anarchy or disloyalty to the United States. If anything of that sort is believed to be going on, the United Neighborhood Houses wish to know it; if not, they wish the opportunity to disprove such charges.

"The settlement houses of New York do not believe that the way to suppress anarchy and radicalism is to stifle free discussion of American institutions and the debating of ideas for the constitutional improvement of political conditions," said Mr. Riegelman. He added that in this they differed from Senator Lusk and his advisers, and had not closed their meeting places to those who might perhaps disagree with the Senator's notions concerning political or governmental matters, as they believed that constitutional government could not suffer from fair and open debate of public questions.

The Lusk committee's charges, he considered, he said, a gratuitous libel to New York citizens who had supported the settlements generously, and the continuous repetition of such libel would result in the closing of the settlement houses' doors, since they were obliged to rely upon the public for support. This, he added, would be a calamity, as there exists no institution to take over their work, and governmental authorities, federal, state, and municipal, rely on them to deliver their message to the foreign-born population. Calling attention to the splendid war service that had been contributed by the settlements, and their response to the Liberty loans and other drives, and their cooperation with the draft boards in helping the foreign-born to understand them, he characterized the charges of disloyalty and sedition as absurd and unwarranted.

NEW POTATO MARKET SOUGHT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
FREDERICTON, New Brunswick—Effort to find a market in the West Indies for surplus New Brunswick potatoes is now being made by the Minister of Agriculture for the Province, the Hon. D. W. Mersereau. Several thousand barrels of surplus potatoes are available in the Province with virtually no market offering. In one or two past years there has been effort to market large shipments of New Brunswick potatoes in Cuba but, for various reasons, no great measure of success was attained.

CAMERONIA ON MAIDEN TRIP
NEW YORK, New York—The sailing is announced from Liverpool of the big Anchor Line oil-burner Cameronia with a large list of passengers on her maiden voyage to New York via Queenstown and Halifax. The Cameronia will sail on the regular Anchor Line service between New York and Glasgow and Londonderry.

MANITOBA TAX BILL DISCARDED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
WINNIPEG, Manitoba—A bill proposing the imposition of an income tax upon the residents of Manitoba, in addition to the income tax collected by the federal government, has been withdrawn by its sponsor, Edward Parnell, Mayor of Winnipeg. The committee of the Legislature, in discussing the bill, amended it so considerably, raising exemptions of single persons from \$800 to \$1,000, and of married persons from \$1,000 to \$2,000, and of children from \$300 to \$500 that, according to a statement made by the Mayor, the general purpose of the bill was destroyed, making it difficult to collect any taxes at all.

CRUSADE AGAINST BETTING
LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—With publication yesterday of an appeal to the citizens of Kentucky to "rid the State of its disgrace and the people of the State of this moral curse," a campaign was begun to have pari-mutuel machines at race tracks prohibited. Saying that evils follow in the wake of gambling, and declaring that Kentucky, Maryland and Nevada are the only three states in the Union that do not prohibit it, the committee estimates from figures published in a sporting paper that more than \$42,000,000 was bet on horse races through pari-mutuels in Kentucky last year.

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ROAD TRANSPORT IN THE BRITISH ISLES

Two of Three Reports of Committee Oppose Extension of Powers to Railways to Carry Goods by Road and Rail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The influential committee appointed by the Ministry of Transport in January last "to inquire and report whether it is desirable that the railway companies should have general or limited power to carry goods by road, and if so, what conditions should be attached to the exercise of that power," has now submitted its report—or more correctly three reports.

Report A favors an extension of powers under certain restrictions, and is signed by the chairman, J. H. Balfour-Browne, K. C., Arthur Watson, C. B. E., general manager of the London and North Western and the Lancashire and Yorkshire railways, and Sir Thomas Williams, formerly general manager of the London and North Western Railway. Report B concludes against the extension of powers, and is signed by H. Carrington of the Federation of British Industries, C. A. Duffield, president of the Alliance of Road Transport Associations and Federations, J. J. Hughes, British Chambers of Commerce, and E. S. Sharp-nell Smith, C. B. E., chairman of the Commercial Motor Users Association.

Future of Transport

Report C also concludes against the extension of powers but for very different reasons, and is signed by Ben Smith, organizing secretary of the United Vehicle Workers and National Transport Workers Federation. J. H. Thomas, parliamentary general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, was also appointed to the committee, but being unable to attend its meetings does not sign either of the reports. In view of their bearing on the whole future of transport in Great Britain, a brief summary of these reports and the evidence collected cannot fail to be of general interest.

The committee at the commencement of its labors gave notice of its purpose, and received evidence either orally or in writing from persons representing widely different interests in both railway and road transport. It transpired that the railway companies, in certain cases under limited powers from the government, and in other cases without such powers, were already running what is known as "direct road services," i. e., service for the conveyance by road of goods not previously, or intended to be, rail-borne. Further, that the government through the Ministry of Transport had in 1915 lent the railway companies 1200 lorries to assist in relieving the congestion at certain railway termini, and that some of these vehicles had been used for the "direct road services."

Unfair Competition Implicated

Useful evidence was secured in the form of written statements from various chambers of commerce. Much, both of this and the oral evidence, supported the contention that any considerable extension of powers to the railways would result in unfair competition with existing road transport firms, and, owing to the railway's great resources, would finally secure for them the monopoly of transport traffic. Whatever gain the public might temporarily enjoy during a period of rate-cutting would eventually result in results detrimental to the public interest.

Certain manufacturers of motor vehicles also supported these contentions on the ground that if the railways were given the opportunity to create for themselves a monopoly in transport, they would commence to make their own lorries just as they now make their own rolling stock. Commenting on this evidence report A rather naively remarks: "If every trader had his way, he would secure, if he could, an absolute monopoly. We do not see how we could prevent a railway company, if these powers were given by Parliament, constructing its own vehicles."

A Serious Rivalry

The majority of the trade witnesses appear to have expressed strongly their opinion that the railway companies should be restricted to the collection and delivery of rail-borne goods, and that such additional powers for road transport as they now possess should be removed. The report accepts it as proven that road transport has already become a serious rival to the railways by deflecting its most remunerative traffic, and that this process is likely to continue.

The report advances, nevertheless, that such an absorption of transport traffic by a number of comparatively small companies is undesirable in the public interest, and might end in crippling beyond recovery the railway system of the country. The railways, being public carriers on a large scale, should be allowed to develop under certain stringent conditions, the new mechanical traction on the road, an enterprise which, the report agrees, is not foreign to, but an extension of present powers. The report points out, however, that unrestricted competition is not in itself a safeguard of the public interest, and advances evidence that many of the present lines have been authorized by Parliament in order to break by competition railway monopolies, only to find ultimately that, if the public interest was to be adequately safeguarded, special legislation to that end was necessary.

The report concludes that while the committee recommends an extension of powers to the railway companies to enable them to run "direct road services," it suggests the restriction of the companies in the exercise of those

powers by the present traffic acts, and by the control of rates by the Minister of Transport, whose sole duty it would be to act in the interest of the public. The signatories are of opinion that the resources of legislation are quite capable of securing a reasonable competition between rail and road transport without permitting a combination injurious to the public welfare.

NEW ZEALAND SEES NO NAVAL MENACE

Statement That Dominions May Form Protective Alliance With United States Is Discredited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—Sir John Findlay, who has sat in the New Zealand Government, spoke in Britain lately of the "Japanese menace." He is reported to have said: "Notwithstanding all the Dominions' devotion to Britain, they would possibly seek an alliance with America in the event of British showing toleration of the Japanese influx, which would destroy white Australasia." He believes that the Japanese naval expansion directed at Australia and New Zealand, and not at all at the United States. He proposes that Britain, the United States and Japan should enter into an agreement, under which Japan would agree to direct her expansion to Siberia and Manchuria instead of to Pacific countries.

The opinions run well ahead of public opinion in New Zealand. The people of this country certainly do not regard Japan with much favor and they are disposed to consider the Anglo-Japanese alliance as a British rather than an Imperial engagement, though they recognize that it was of substantial service to the empire during the war. But New Zealanders generally are not watching Japan with any real anxiety at present, and they do not believe for a moment that Great Britain would show "toleration of the Japanese influx" in the sense of permitting Japan to force her emigrants upon New Zealand or Australia.

Treaty Obligations Respected

A prominent public man speaking to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, said it should be understood clearly that Sir John Findlay was expressing personal opinions and was not speaking for the New Zealand Government. "I believe myself that Sir John Findlay is saying more than is either necessary or desirable," he added. Japan is a powerful and ambitious country. That is admitted. But Japan has conformed honorably to her treaty obligations in the past, and we have no reason to expect any change in this respect. We have no right to look for a special objective when we see Japan building a fleet. All the great powers are building fleets and they all have the same objective—national defense.

"Japan is an island state, dependent upon sea communications, and really is in greater need of a fleet than a continental power like the United States. Our task is not to sow suspicions, but simply to see that our own defenses are adequate. If we can agree with Japan, with the United States or with any other countries regarding limitation of armaments, so much the better. "Sir John Findlay is not logical. He says in one breath that we cannot trust Japan and in the next breath that we ought to enter into agreements to which Japan is to be a party. International agreements are worth scarcely anything at all unless they are based upon trust and good faith. If Japan, as Sir John considers, is planning secretly to attack Australasia what is the use of proposing that she shall direct her expansion to Siberia and Manchuria? She could build the ships for that venture and then use them elsewhere. I do not say that Japan would do this. I say that she could, and that Sir John Findlay's proposal, as a precaution against ill-faith, is valueless. If Japan is aiming at expansion eastward and southward, the fact will emerge. The state of the world demands, in any case, that the British Empire be ready to defend itself.

"Influence for Peace
"I do not profess to be able to look very far into the future. I believe that the British Empire and the United States could insist upon the peace of the world if they chose to do so. But the United States has rejected the League of Nations and has declined to avoid alliances. That being so, the League of Nations becomes an alliance too big and diverse, in my opinion, to be of great practical value.
"I would be glad to see a conference about disarmament, but I do not believe that the conference could achieve much at present. When the statement of the British Empire meet in London in June, they may discuss alliances, treaties and armaments. But they will get down to hard tasks on the subject of Imperial defense. We must be ready to fight. Then, being ready to fight, we can use our influence without fear or prejudice in the direction of peace."

Referendum to Be Invoked
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The Democratic State Committee, at a meeting here recently, decided to invoke the referendum against 11 bills which have been passed by the first Republican Legislature and signed by the first Republican Governor Missouri has had in years. The bills represent Gov. Arthur M. Hyde's plan for consolidation of state departments and elimination of surplus jobs, in keeping with his campaign promises, and also a reorganization of the judiciary, including abolition of Justice of the Peace courts in Kansas City.

IS PACIFIC ALLIANCE NOW CALLED FOR?

Australian Prime Minister and Senator Lodge Favor a Mutual Understanding Between United States and British Dominions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—Should the British dominions in the Pacific form a defensive alliance with the United States? The object of such an alliance is obvious, and although, until quite recently, very little has been written on the matter of this proposed rapprochement, the question is now receiving the attention which its importance demands. In the United States, Senator Lodge, discussing Asiatic immigration, said that he would like to see some arrangement made with the dominions bordering on the Pacific, presumably in the direction of formulating a common policy.

The matter was subsequently taken up by Mark Sheldon, the Commonwealth Commissioner in the United States, when he was addressing the Harvard University Union. He said that Australian views and interests on the question are identical with those of the United States, and mentioned that W. M. Hughes, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, was an earnest advocate of such an understanding. Mr. Sheldon's remarks, said that he had made a pleasing impression, and expressed the opinion that even the most inveterate opponents of the League of Nations would offer no opposition to an agreement between the United States and the British dominions of the Pacific to protect their common interests. A common defensive policy arranged between Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States would threaten the legitimate rights of no country, and would incidentally insure that the countries mentioned would, in security be able peacefully to pursue the even tenor of their way. Such an understanding would be in the natural order of things; for these countries share the same language, ideals, and standard of living, and are menaced by the same danger. Such an agreement would surely be infinitely preferable to the present Anglo-Japanese alliance.

Mr. Hughes Wishes Understanding

The "Yellow Menace," so-called, and the White Australia policy as a set-off to it, are ever present in the thoughts of Mr. Hughes, who would welcome an understanding with America more, perhaps, than anyone else. Speaking recently on the general question of Australia's position in regard to the millions of the colored races which are in such disconcerting proximity to the Commonwealth Mr. Hughes said: "Now let us consider our geographical situation. Australia is a continent almost as big as Europe, but it is as remote as possible from European nations. To the northwest, and north of us, there are 750,000,000 people—half the population of the entire world, and about 150 times our population—living nearer to us than the nearest people of European race. Irkutsk, on Lake Baikal, in the middle of Siberia, is nearer to Australia than any part of British South Africa, or any other land inhabited by people of European extraction, except, of course, New Zealand.

"We are, as it were, the advance guard of the white population of the world ringed about, at a distance much less remote than is the case in regard to any European nation, by half the population of the world, and set down in an ocean which is one-third of the size of the surface of the whole globe, counting land and water. We have to defend a coast line of 12,000 miles, as far as is the distance from here to Great Britain. In addition we have now taken over control of huge islands in the Pacific, involving new obligations and responsibilities, because the protection of those territories by land and air will be a very serious problem. A sound policy for Australia involves taking cognizance of our geographical situation, our greater future opportunities, and our dangers, all of which are obvious, our danger no less than our opportunities, our isolation and our distance from the rest of the world no less than our great resources. It is very evident that if we are to maintain this country as our own, and to continue to live as a free people, we must be prepared to defend ourselves." Mr. Hughes, it is worth noting, is fully seized with the seriousness of the position, but it is to be questioned if Australia, as a whole, is prepared to back its Prime Minister.

New Zealand Perturbed
New Zealand, though in a lesser degree on account of her greater distance from the lands of the colored people, is also perturbed at the prospect. Mr. Massey, the Prime Minister, speaking recently, said that a vital question had arisen as to who was to control the Pacific islands. The importance of these islands being under the Anglo-Saxon race was emphasized. He was behind the scenes and he knew. They had only to look at Honolulu, where there were 60,000 Japanese, and not all the power of America could get them out. They could practically run the Hawaiian group. "I am perfectly aware," added Mr. Massey, "that the Japanese were

good friends of ours during the war. They played the game, but it may be that friends of today will become enemies of tomorrow. Now is our opportunity, and we must take advantage of the position fairly and honorably. We must take care not to allow aliens to be established in islands under our control."

The views of a Japanese official on the White Australia policy are interesting. Mr. R. Yamashina is vice-president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, and one of the five delegates commissioned by the Japanese Government to study and report on the post-war trade and social conditions in the British Dominions, America and the European countries. Dealing with the immigration of his countrymen into the Commonwealth, he said:

"In regard to Japanese emigration to Australia, there have been many changes on that question recently in Japan. Before the war we seemed to have too many people, and encouraged emigration. In recent years factories have sprung up everywhere. We are now a manufacturing nation and we do not want our people to emigrate. We are discouraging emigration as much as possible. South America wants many Japanese, but we cannot send them. Brazil pays \$30 British money for every Japanese emigrant landing there. It wants 5000 Japanese every year. Last year we could not send half that number. We want all our workers for our new factories in Japan, and there will not be much emigration from our country in the near future." Referring to Australia, Mr. Yamashina added: "It is a great country, but you have not enough, not half enough people. You must get more people, white people, and then you will have more trade and more wealth. What you want in Australia are millions of emigrants."

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IRISH RAILWAY NOW MAKING LOCOMOTIVES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Great was the surprise of the Irish press representatives who were recently afforded the opportunity of inspecting the workshops of the Midland Great Western Railway at the Broadstone Station, for neither they nor the Dublin public had any idea of their importance and extent. The visitors found a vast factory equipped with the most modern plant, covering 15 acres, employing about one thousand workers, and capable of turning out engines, rolling-stock, and everything requisite for the maintenance of the large recreation lands and dining rooms, a billiard room and reading room for the men and every accessory calculated to insure their comfort.

A new engine has just been turned out, the first to be wholly built at Broadstone, and it is stated that four similar locomotives will be completed within the year. Even the designs and drawings are the work of the employees at the terminus, and the output is of a very high-class standard. The new engine with tender weighs 87 tons. It will be used for hauling fast cattle and goods traffic. An English locomotive of this type would cost \$11,000, but by making it themselves the company effect a saving of from 30 to 35 per cent, and also provide employment for numbers of Irishmen.

Among the latest improvements constructed at Broadstone are the large bogie-class central corridor coaches so familiar in the United States of America. They are fitted with patent throw-over seats and electric light, and have accommodation for 80 passengers. The company is optimistic concerning the future, and hopes that when normal conditions prevail once more in Ireland, all the locomotives, coaches, and wagons required will be made at the Broadstone works by Dublin workmen.

The census was to have been taken during April, but it has now been postponed indefinitely by order of the Dublin Castle authorities who have come to the conclusion that in the existing circumstances it would be impossible to obtain accurate and complete returns. Therefore all responsibility is shifted to the new legislatures of Ireland which, when they are constituted, will consider "upon what conditions and at what time the census shall be held in Northern and Southern Ireland respectively." A few days previously Dail Eireann had issued orders that the taking of the census should be strenuously resisted.

Land for Farming Purposes
Also there must be no lessening of the area of land under tillage. The land is to be for men, not for bullocks. If tillage is found to be not profitable, cattle grazing will be made even less profitable. If farmers and land-owners hold more land than they can work they must resign the surplus portion of their holding to those who are willing to work it. The land is held in trust for the nation. Agriculture must remain the foundation of Ireland's true prosperity.

The Labor Party considers that the time has come for all good citizens to arise and prevent Ireland from being drawn into the economic whirlpool. This can be accomplished, it states, by subordinating personal interests to the national salvation and "by freeing ourselves from the toils of the competitive individualist commercial system." All citizens must be summoned to the defense of the nation, every natural advantage made use of, and every personal interest pushed aside.

Irish men and women are to be ready from a certain date, which will be fixed, to dedicate their possessions and personal facilities to the service of the nation. They must not mean a demand for the sacrifice of their property; the program says, "this step may be unprecedented, but who shall say that Ireland is not capable of giving an example to the world?" It urges the promotion and sale of Irish industries, the strict limitation of profits, and where there is no established Irish industry to meet requirements it proposes that the national authority shall promote such an industry.

FACTORY SCHOOL IS PLANNED IN DUBLIN

Trade Unions Favor Intensive Instruction in Skilled Labor—Former Service Men Among Those to Be Benefited

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

DUBLIN, Ireland.—There is a movement on foot to start an instructional factory in Dublin, where classes for intensive teaching in skilled trades would be conducted on the best lines available. So far the proposal is looked upon most favorably by several of the trades unions, which have promised to place the matter before their members, and Mr. Berkeley, the director of the appointments and training branch, is hopeful of their support. Suitable premises are being sought for the factory, and were it not for the present general depression in trade and the state of political unrest, the unemployment of former service men would soon cease to be a factor in the prevailing discontent.

Every effort is being made by the training branch of the Ministry of labor in Dublin to place former service men in suitable employment, and to train those whose education was interrupted by the war. The scheme operative at present in the case of a former officer, or service man of similar education, is to place him with a firm which will undertake to train him for one year in return for a fee granted by the government. This will guarantee him a salary of at least \$200 per annum during the second year of his training. Firms offering vacancies are allowed to make their own selection from among the candidates.

Plight of Linen Workers

In the north the situation is very serious, and the new Parliament is faced with industrial trouble in the linen trade. In February of this year only 780 tons of flax came into Ireland, that is, 200 tons less than in February last year, and only one-sixth of the amount of pre-war days. Added to this the consumption of flax is 20 per cent less than last year. Before the war five-sixths of the foreign flax purchased by Great Britain was consumed by the Irish linen industry. Now Ireland is only allowed one-half of the total amount, with the result that British industry is capturing the linen trade from Ireland.

One out of every six of the whole wage-earning population of Ireland is now unemployed, according to a statement appearing in a program issued by the Irish Labor Party and Trade Union Congress. This evil they attribute to the campaign of devastation proceeding in the country and to the after effects of the world war, with the resultant economic disturbances. Ireland is now suffering from the evils of profiteering, and the manufacturers, farmers, and traders will have to bear their share of the losses, while large numbers of the less fortunate among the Irish workers will have to join the ranks of the unemployed.

Citizens Must Act

The Labor Party considers that the time has come for all good citizens to arise and prevent Ireland from being drawn into the economic whirlpool. This can be accomplished, it states, by subordinating personal interests to the national salvation and "by freeing ourselves from the toils of the competitive individualist commercial system." All citizens must be summoned to the defense of the nation, every natural advantage made use of, and every personal interest pushed aside.

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Irishmen should deposit their funds in banks which exist solely to benefit Irish industry, and a voluntary tithe should be given by all to be devoted to national service. This is the democratic program put forth by Irish Labor, and it is obviously modeled on that which was adopted at the inaugural meeting of Dail Eireann on January 21, 1920.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin and R. A. Anderson of the Department of Agriculture are to pay a visit to the United States to explain to the relief committee in that country the objects of the Irish White Cross Society, which has been recently formed for the purpose of mitigating the effects of the destruction of property in Ireland and for restoring and rebuilding the devastated areas.

Matters of Relief

The curtailment of the curfew hours brings considerable relief to Dubliners, who have learned to be grateful for small mercies. With the change to "summer time" on April 3 the curfew hour became 10 p. m., instead of 8 p. m., which had been in force since March 21. Numerous announcements appeared simultaneously relative to the resumption of evening classes in technical schools, lectures, and social functions. The time-tables of train and boat services were also altered.

Thankfulness is also expressed that the increase in the Dublin rates for the coming year is far below what was anticipated as the outcome of the enormous increase in salaries, labor, materials and provisions, and the withdrawal of the government grant of £170,000 from the corporation.

TEACHING WOMEN SELF-DEPENDENCE

Lady Robb Gives Practical Instruction to Women in Being Independent of British Workman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—The price of any kind of manual labor in England is still prohibitive, so much so, that many middle-class housewives have been hard put to it to keep their homes up to the level which they consider the minimum for comfort.

Lady Robb, the wife of Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Robb, who is of a thoroughly practical turn, having found the advantages of being independent of the service of the British workman in matters of small household repairs, decided to hand on some of her valuable knowledge to those of her friends whom she found in like straits with herself. From this small beginning grew her plan of giving practical instruction (in conjunction with a friend, Miss Pringle) in such matters as chair-caning, setting up springs, renewing washers and mending locks, electric lighting and bell repairs, as well as elementary carpentering.

Practice and Theory

Visiting their "headquarters" recently a representative of The Christian Science Monitor found about 20 women in a large room—furnished only with a couple of tables and some chairs—eagerly watching Lady Robb as she mended and tightened up the springs of what had once been a comfortable arm chair, which now appeared to be in the last stages of decrepitude. Each "pupil" took a share in the work—practise going hand in hand with theory—and they were of all grades of society. A woman who entertains royalty hammered in nails with great energy, while another who had come all the way from White-chapel stretched the webbing.

On a second visit the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was especially interested in learning how to replace a worn washer on a tap, and was surprised to find how simple a process is the repairing of an electric bell. Two girls who had just left an expensive boarding-school proved themselves adepts in caning chairs. Lady Robb stated that no charge was made for instruction, but is a lesson was paid by each pupil to cover the cost of material and tools. The simplest tools—such as would be found

in almost any household—are used. It certainly seemed as though the knowledge gained would be of great value. Several ladies who had already put their teaching to the test in their homes, spoke enthusiastically of the result.

An Air of Friendliness
Laundry management is proving a new opening for educated women in England; so many, in fact are taking up the profession that a women's laundry social club has been inaugurated with a preliminary membership of 60. Pupils and younger managers are eligible, and there is a pleasant air of friendliness about the club. Lectures on the scientific side of laundry work are given by experts, and it is possible, in a social manner, to discuss prospects and business in a profession which at present is not overcrowded. Students who are training or wish to train for the profession of librarian have the prospect of a pleasant fortnight during the summer when a summer school of librarians will be held at Aberystwyth, among the beautiful Welsh mountains.

The course of study will consist of lectures, demonstrations and practical work. The lectures are to be given at the University College, Aberystwyth, and the practical work at the National Library, and every subject in connection with a library will be dealt with. The preliminary list of subjects includes: practical bibliography, book selection, cataloguing, indexing, classification, the organization and administration of a library, library work with children, county libraries, archives and paleography, and practical demonstrations, which include library planning, printing and bookbinding.

Those who love beautiful country and literature and are keen on their high calling as librarians, will get much delight in the intervals of study. Though close to Aberystwyth, the river meets the sea in the estuary of the Dwyer. There are endless walks over the hills and wonderful sunsets over the sea. Aberystwyth has recently made valuable additions to the National Library of Wales, the library of Dr. Quiggin of Cambridge, which deals with the literature, history and philology of each branch of the Celtic peoples, having just been acquired.

ELECTIONS IN COPENHAGEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The municipal elections in Copenhagen and Frederiksberg, held recently, showed a considerable increase in the votes recorded, Copenhagen being 205,812 votes against 160,406 votes recorded at the 1917 election, and Frederiksberg 45,875 against 40,898 votes in 1917. In Copenhagen, the Social Democrats, with 90,766 votes against 62,596 in 1917, secured 33 seats against 30. The Municipal Conservatives, with 44,796 votes against 37,177 in 1917, secured 16 seats against 17. Radicals, 12,867 votes against 13,440, secured four seats against six. Liberals, 6334 votes against nil, secured two seats against nil. Independents, 2045 votes against 4200, no seats. Free Social Democrats, 621 votes against nil, no seats. In Frederiksberg, the figures were: Conservatives, 15,556 votes, 10 seats against 10. The Social Democrats, 12,837 votes, eight seats against two seats in 1917. The Liberals gained 1357 votes but no seat.

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COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The municipal elections in Copenhagen and Frederiksberg, held recently, showed a considerable increase in the votes recorded, Copenhagen being 205,812 votes against 160,406 votes recorded at the 1917 election, and Frederiksberg 45,875 against 40,898 votes in 1917. In Copenhagen, the Social Democrats, with 90,766 votes against 62,596 in 1917, secured 33 seats against 30. The Municipal Conservatives, with 44,796 votes against 37,177 in 1917, secured 16 seats against 17. Radicals, 12,867 votes against 13,440, secured four seats against six. Liberals, 6334 votes against nil, secured two seats against nil. Independents, 2045 votes against 4200, no seats. Free Social Democrats, 621 votes against nil, no seats. In Frederiksberg, the figures were: Conservatives, 15,556 votes, 10 seats against 10. The Social Democrats, 12,837 votes, eight seats against two seats in 1917. The Liberals gained 1357 votes but no seat.

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An Air of Friendliness
Laundry management is proving a new opening for educated women in England; so many, in fact are taking up the profession that a women's laundry social club has been inaugurated with a preliminary membership of 60. Pupils and younger managers are eligible, and there is a pleasant air of friendliness about the club. Lectures on the scientific side of laundry work are given by experts, and it is possible, in a social manner, to discuss prospects and business in a profession which at present is not overcrowded. Students who are training or wish to train for the profession of librarian have the prospect of a pleasant fortnight during the summer when a summer school of librarians will be held at Aberystwyth, among the beautiful Welsh mountains.

The course of study will consist of lectures, demonstrations and practical work. The lectures are to be given at the University College, Aberystwyth, and the practical work at the National Library, and every subject in connection with a library will be dealt with. The preliminary list of subjects includes: practical bibliography, book selection, cataloguing, indexing, classification, the organization and administration of a library, library work with children, county libraries, archives and paleography, and practical demonstrations, which include library planning, printing and bookbinding.

Those who love beautiful country and literature and are keen on their high calling as librarians, will get much delight in the intervals of study. Though close to Aberystwyth, the river meets the sea in the estuary of the Dwyer. There are endless walks over the hills and wonderful sunsets over the sea. Aberystwyth has recently made valuable additions to the National Library of Wales, the library of Dr. Quiggin of Cambridge, which deals with the literature, history and philology of each branch of the Celtic peoples, having just been acquired.

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A RAILWAY TO LINK EUROPE AND AFRICA

Plan Discussed by Which France and Spain Would Carry Line to Algiers and Dakar by Both Rail and Tunnel

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALGERIAS, Spain.—At the present time there is being constructed at the port of Algiers in Andalusia, in the south of Spain, opposite to the British fortress of Gibraltar and natural end of the equivalent in Spain of a main line railway from the north to the south, through Cordova, a new bridge over the River Miel, at a matter of only a few hundred yards from where it joins the sea in the harbor. Miel is the Spanish word for "honey," but this stream is generally somewhat black and dirty. Geographically, naturally, and otherwise the River Miel does not appear to strangers to be of outstanding importance, and seems even less celebrated than the River Manzanares at Madrid, the existence of which some cynics have pretended to doubt until at last they have really seen this eminent water-course by walking across the Toledo Bridge and observing at the same time how the high authorities are now casing this elusive stream in cement.

The Miel is only a matter of some twenty yards in width; it is shallow and will accept only the lightest of hand-propelled craft, and those no farther than the immediate precincts of Algiers, the river lapsing then to an affair of stones and trickles. How, then, comes it about that apparently the construction of a simple little bridge, which cannot be worth more than 10,000 pesetas, has been considered of more interest than certain prospects of Algiers of which the whole world has heard by mail and cable and at seasons has keenly discussed.

The New Bridge

In the first place the new bridge over the River Miel directly affects the life of the community of Algiers. To reach the railway station and the place where the little steamships depart for Ceuta and Tangier and other places on the Moroccan shore, and also the frequent craft that sail over to Gibraltar, where the great liners call, it is necessary to cross over the Miel. Being sunk deep below the level and cased in cement it cannot be crossed by stepping stones or jumped. Again, the importance of the bridge has been emphasized to the inhabitants by the inconvenience caused to them through the period when the old bridge was removed and a rickety temporary structure was in service permitting of not even two persons to cross abreast, whereas it often occurred that sections of the fifteenth regiment of infantry, which is stationed at Algiers, members of the Ayuntamiento, British personages from Gibraltar and numbers of foreign visitors of all nationalities wished to cross the Miel about the same time. The irritation caused by this situation was such that as soon as possible the authorities replaced this rapid improvisation by something better even though still temporary. But there is a pleasant hammering and riveting going on all the time at the new bridge, and the people watch its progress and note that in this matter Algiers seems not ambitious in foresight, for nothing more than a matter of five feet in height will be able to pass under this new bridge.

Algiers, its local community, rightly regards this affair as a reality and an immediate convenience, whereas the talk that makes Algiers, as some say, the center of the earth, is all in the air. Algiers is somewhat cynical in its view of world gossip, it believes in things when it sees them, and has but a limited faith in human intention as expressed. For these reasons, as it has been explained to the writer by responsible people in these parts, it has but a faint belief in the materialization in our present times of that great scheme which has been so much discussed in France, England, Spain, America, Africa and various other parts, to wit, the construction of a great new electric railway through Spain from the French frontier down here to Algiers, then a tunnel under the straits to Tangier, and then more electric railway to Dakar on the West African coast, by which means, if the English Channel tunnel is also constructed, it is said the happy traveler may enter his train in London and not leave it again until he is at Dakar, the nearest point to South America—and then he might fly the rest.

Thus from London to West Africa,

en route for Buenos Aires, by a railway train is to be made a matter of only three days or so. Engineers have been to Algiers, and they have made plans of the Straits tunnel and of many other things. The railway all through Spain has been planned, and work is supposed to be commenced soon upon it. There are persons who sometimes say that it has actually been begun. The plans and the whole scheme have been published more than once, with signs of enthusiasm in Paris. Everywhere it is suggested that this is one of the new railways that is to count the most in world development; it is to rank with the Trans-Siberian, the Baghdad and other international systems or schemes, whose fortune incidentally has not been the happiest. Of this system Algiers is to be the key; the name given to it by all the authorities and others concerned is "the rail head."

Beyond doubt it has all the qualifications for this purpose. It has most promising harbor works, with already well-constructed jetties. All the same, Algiers attaches more importance to its little bridge over the Miel than to this mighty project of a railway to link two continents and endow Spain with so much new importance. The writer asked members of the Ayuntamiento if they did not desire it, and were taking no steps to further Algiers' ambitions in such a matter. They answered that whether they desired it or not it would not materialize in their time; that, apart from other considerations, international politics would yet prove the most serious hindrance, and that it was all very well for France to be enthusiastic, but this scheme would obviously mean the abolition of Spanish exclusiveness in the matter of her broad gauge, and that was a serious matter. As to the influence of the Ayuntamiento, it must be understood, it was said, that in such affairs the Ayuntamiento counted for nothing at all, and it was useless for them to pass resolutions, so they did not concern themselves. They dealt with realities.

Algiers' Language

Thus it happens that Algiers, in many respects truly the most marvellously situated port in these southern European parts, with its remarkable connections with Africa and its own country, is in a strangely anomalous position, and seems to languish most peculiarly. The people are happy and contented, but there is little spirit of progress here, such as one would expect to find in a Spanish town with such prospects, so much discussed. Towns of Spain with half the pretensions have invariably several new banks, new municipal buildings and a new post office, with a fine service of street cars; but at Algiers there are no new banks, no fine new house for the councilors, the harbor departments would by appearance suggest that the officials had only just discovered Algiers, there are no street cars, only mules and donkeys, with of course a few rickety coaches and American automobiles, moving along the rough and narrow streets and through the Plaza Alta. It has some interest in the cork industry, extensive cork woods being in the country behind, and the inhabitants are handy in making cane chairs, baskets and the like.

Beyond such things Algiers has little in the way of industries, and it has come as a surprise to it to know that it may be regarded not so much as a rail head but as a whaling center. This is the positive fact; whales are being caught in the waters about, and taken to a corner of Saladillo Bay, to the north of Algiers. The waters just outside Gibraltar Bay abound with whales, also sharks and great multitudes of porpoises, and a little while before the war a Norwegian company came here to deal with the matter. The war suspended their operations, but they have now here four whaling vessels properly equipped with gun harpoons and the latest devices, and they have established a station on where the captured whales are dealt with in the usual manner. The interests, as stated, are Norwegian, but the company is nominally Spanish and the ships fly the Spanish flag. This is a curious development, whaling from Algiers. The enterprise promises well.

Apart from this there is little movement at Algiers, except what is caused by the vast numbers of tourists, chiefly American and English who come this way, the disposition increasing to avoid rail journeys as much as possible and make Algiers a jumping-off point. Yet even in this matter all the enterprise is British. Across the bay is La Linea, and it is currently reported that La Linea is doing well, and certainly in various ways is showing more enterprise than Algiers. Why? When the question is put reproachfully to the people of this place, they answer that after all La Linea is in closer conjunction with Gibraltar than Algiers, for there is only the

wire fence and the strip of neutral ground in between, with the result that La Linea gets much of the British money from Gibraltar and to the best of her opportunistic associates herself with British interests.

Strange Contradictions

Just as it is a place of ineffable charm, climatically and otherwise—and they are right who think it has a great future as a resort—it is also a place of strange contradictions. Spain with a pretty humor, with a feeling of progress in evidence in all her parts, turns round on Algiers, as other American cities have turned on Philadelphia, and accuses her of being "slow." But yet Algiers in certain respects is the liveliest place in the whole peninsula. Being a law to itself, it does not arise and set to work when the sun is high in the heavens, but for most of the year it is up before the sun appears over the crest of the Gibraltar rock. This is because of its situation, demanding early rising in connection with its communications.

The steamboats, which are affairs of business more than of pleasure, leave every day for Ceuta and Tangier at six or seven o'clock in the morning, and about the same time the big automobiles start lumbering off with their loads of passengers for Tarifa and Cadiz, which is some 60 miles away. There is no railway between Algiers and Cadiz, two most important places, and it is this regular auto service, comprising what are in effect auto diligences, that unites the two and enables people to use this route for connection with Seville instead of the other one by rail through Bobadilla, which is two or three times longer in distance than it ought to be. You may fly from Algiers to Seville in less than an hour—and the military people sometimes do it—but by the train it is a matter of the whole of a long day.

So is the case of Algiers curious.

HOLLAND WILL AID CONSTRUCTION PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Amsterdam News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Dutch citizens will cooperate with Americans interested in the work of rebuilding France in contributing for the construction of a model town at Pinon, Alsace, France, according to an announcement made by Gorton James, executive secretary of the American Committee of La Renaissance de Cites. Referring to the plan of building the town to demonstrate the best methods of reconstruction which could be used in the other destroyed communities, Mr. James says that "the help from the Netherlands emphasizes the international character of Pinon, which will foster the development of city planning and community progress, not only in France, but throughout the civilized world."

SUBMARINES GOING TO PACIFIC FLEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN DIEGO, California.—Nine new submarines, R-1, to R-9 inclusive, and the R-10, are under orders to leave the Norfolk Navy Yard for San Diego soon, according to word received from the flagship New Mexico. The new under-sea boats, the most powerful of their type in the world, will bring the total number of warships and auxiliaries attached to the Pacific fleet to 208. This is exclusive of the squadrons of submarines, mine layers and mine sweepers stationed in Hawaiian waters and of the dozen new destroyers that are yet to be placed in commission at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

UNEMPLOYMENT DECREASE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—That unemployment is decreasing is indicated in the report of the Family Welfare Society, showing that, of the number of new cases coming under it in April, 100 were traceable to unemployment, as against 233 in January, the peak.

LOW WAGES ISSUE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Labor Accepts Challenge of Liberal Premier, Mr. Barwell, to Exploit the Issue Along Political Lines Until It Is Adjusted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—Lower wages was one of the leading issues of the election campaign in South Australia. With a prompt appreciation of political strategy, if not necessarily of economic logic, the Labor Party took up the challenge of the Liberal Premier, Mr. Barwell, that reduced rates would have to be accepted if industries were to carry on, and made "low wages" the warning slogan of the fight.

The Premier's direct reference to the necessity for reduced wages was to the metal industry. The large copper mines on Yorke Peninsula, which employ nearly 2000 hands when in operation with the smelting works, have been idle now for many months. Until fairly recently, the men were paid on a sliding scale, as the prices of metal rose or fell; but when the rates paid on the wharf exceeded those they were receiving, discontent began and spread. The workers went to the arbitration court and got a higher payment. The price of metals dropped and dropped, and there came a point where the company considered it was not profitable to continue operations. Many hundreds of hands were dismissed and just a few retained to look after the plant and keep everything in readiness for resumption. Unemployment extended; and it was when the men appealed to the Premier for relief that he urged them to accept lower wages so that the company could carry on. Today Mr. Barwell is being called "the low wage Premier."

Directors Support Premier

The directors of the Peninsula mines, however, at the annual meeting, recently backed up the Premier. "The price of copper and the cost of material and fuel," they said, "are beyond our control. But, as the company has considered the employees in good times, the men should help them in the period of adversity. We are hopeful in the present crisis that those who direct affairs in the interest of Labor will appreciate their obligation to help to tide over this difficult and depressed period. If the unions express a willingness temporarily to work at reduced wages, and the consent of the Industrial Court is obtained, the directors' policy is to meet any reasonable proposal. We believe that the majority of men realize the position, and would prefer to work at reduced wages rather than keep the mines idle by insisting upon conditions which the company cannot under existing circumstances provide."

The chairman of directors of the company, Sir Lancelot Stirling, said that an increased efficiency in labor would, to some extent, counteract the high rate of wages paid, but indications of improvement in that direction were so far lacking in Australia. In order to ascertain the views of the employees on the question of their acceptance of a temporary reduction in wages to tide over a difficult period, and enable operations to be conducted without serious financial loss, a ballot was taken under the supervision of the three mayors in the mining towns. About 30 per cent of the men voted, but a large majority was in favor of accepting lower wages. The voting would have been greater, but many men had left the district, and others were advised by a section of the union officials not to join in the ballot. It would, therefore, be seen that any failure to reopen the mines was attributable to that section of the employees, who, so far, had failed to express any willingness to accept some reduction of wages.

"The outlook is dark and perplexing," said the Premier in the course of an important policy speech. "We had our dark days in Australia during

the war period, but we were always sure of ultimate success and a victorious peace. But for us now, international turmoil has given way to industrial strife. We find ourselves involved in a never-ending series of industrial upheavals. Strike follows strike with regularity. Capital and Labor are antagonistic, when co-operation between the two is essential to the full development of the country's resources which alone can bring us the progress and prosperity we all yearn for. What will be the ultimate result of this conflict no one can predict."

"Although," proceeded the Premier, "this State has been almost free from strikes or industrial disturbances, we have suffered, and are still suffering considerably from the effects of strikes elsewhere. 'The absolutely uncompromising attitude of the government with regard to direct action has had most satisfactory results. Direct action by any of our employees is met by instant dismissal, and a refusal to reemploy the offender in any branch of the government service. The industrial code passed by Parliament last session is generally acknowledged to be one of the best pieces of industrial legislation in the world. It has attracted notice and favorable comment not only in the other Australian States, but also from America. It is not anticipated that any new industrial legislation will be necessary during the term of the coming Parliament. It is the aim of the government to do all in its power to bring about better understanding between Capital and Labor, without which the full and proper development of the potential resources of the country is improbable."

Government's Duty Defined

For the first time for many years, the Premier explained, South Australia was now face to face with the problem of widespread unemployment. That had come about as the result of the serious fall in the world's price for metals, and strikes. The government was being urged to provide work for men out of employment, or, failing that, to supply money for the relief of men and their families. While the government sympathized fully with all those who were out of work through no fault of their own, and who could not get work, and while it recognized a duty to assist such people, it would not give assistance which would amount either directly or indirectly to financing a strike. As regarded mining operations on the Peninsula, the stand the government took was that if the company was prepared to carry on its operation without profits or with small profits during the present period of stress in Australia, the men should be prepared to cooperate, although that might mean the acceptance for a time of a wage less than that fixed by the agreement entered into when the price of copper was abnormally high.

The Premier said that in another Australian state at present a Labor Government was spending at the rate of considerably more than £100,000 a year in the relief of the unemployed, including waterside workers who were out of work as a direct result of the stewards' strike. Such a policy could never be countenanced by a Liberal

Government. They would never agree to assist any man who could get work but for an existing strike which he and his fellow-workers could terminate. On the other hand, the government would continue to take all steps to relieve genuine distress as a result of unavoidable employment.

Moderate Labor Silent

"The trouble in Australia," continued the Premier, "is that the extremists of the Labor Party always seem to work their way to the top; the moderates of the party never get a chance. They are pushed into the background and kept there. You never hear them raising their voices against a strike. The moderates of the Labor Party are either not allowed to speak, or they are afraid to do so. Labor in Australia is controlled absolutely by the Trades Hall. By their pledges, Labor legislators have to obey the dictates of the Labor conference or council."

In South Australia, by the adoption of the card system of voting at these gatherings, there is one man who represents the largest union, and he has only to get a seconder to dictate and control the whole policy of a Labor government. Should Labor get into power the State would be under dictatorship. During strikes I have had men come and ask me to protect them against their revolutionary leaders."

The reply of the Labor Party to the Premier's remarks on the seriousness of the industrial position is that, "In Australia we are beset with exploitation by combines and honorable understandings, and as a result we have industrial unrest with periodical displacement of industry." The Labor leader contends that the various commissions which have investigated the cause of high prices in Australia have proven conclusively that manufacturers and distributors have taken advantage of circumstances to enrich themselves at the expense of the people.

POLISH WOMEN NOT ALLOWED TO VOTE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland.—Colonel Chardigny, chief of the mission delegated by the League of Nations to Vilna, experienced an unpleasant incident in connection with the women's movement. The colonel refused to admit women to vote on the question of the plebiscite in Vilna. The Vilna women, who are known for their patriotic Polish feeling, were highly indignant at this, all the more so as the right to vote has not only been granted to women in Poland, but several women are delegates to the Diet.

In view of this, a delegation waited upon Colonel Chardigny, but as they, for some unforeseen reason, arrived half an hour late, the colonel made this the excuse for refusing to receive them. This act roused the women to a high pitch and they gave vent to their feelings by arranging a demonstration against him at the railway station before his departure. The unfortunate delegate had to beat an ignominious retreat, and ran from carriage to carriage to get out of the women's way.

ITALIAN LABOR IS SEEKING CONTROL

Several Industries Under Consideration in Workers' Special Conference Held at Milan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILAN, Italy.—At a special conference of the Italian General Confederation of Labor held at Milan recently, the situation in several industries was considered, and a program was unanimously adopted which included the following:

1. Establishment of workers' control over industrial, commercial, agricultural, and banking undertakings, including the regulation of the engagement and dismissal of staff.
2. Reduction of the rate of interest of the national debt to 1 per cent, with compensation to public institutions, such as savings banks, for loss thus caused.
3. Immediate or gradual socialization of industry, of land, and of house property, with the issue of bonds bearing a maximum of 1 per cent interest.

According to the report of the "Avanti" the following measures were considered immediately applicable:

1. The temporary reduction of hours of labor, on condition that the State guarantee to partially employed workers unemployment benefit corresponding to that which totally unemployed workers would have received had not the reduction of working hours enabled them to be partially employed.

2. The distribution of supplementary relief to all unemployed, without prejudice to the benefit to which they are entitled as regular insurance contributors, this benefit to be increased in view of the fact that it is disproportionate to the contributions paid by workers and employers.

3. The establishment and execution of public works on a large scale to be entrusted to workers' cooperative organizations, the necessary funds to be guaranteed by supplementary measures which may be adopted in the event of public calamity.

In order to combat the special crisis which exists in the building trades, the conference adopted a resolution providing for the execution of a plan for public works, the taxing of raw materials in proportion to the cost of production, and the requisitioning of establishments and workshops which have closed down, the direction of which should be entrusted to workers' cooperative organizations.



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Modeled on lasts that are graceful and fashioned with that expert care and appreciation of line which gives distinction to foot-wear fashions.

- in gray suede
- in brown suede
- in black suede
- in brown kidskin
- in tan calfskin



The sketch shows the simple, very smart style of these strap slippers. The soles are of medium weight, so that the slippers are most desirable to wear for informal dress occasions, as well as with the lighter modes of summer.

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Constantly arriving are the new low shoes, whose favor for summer is established. They are of superior quality, at prices moderate for footwear of this type. \$8.50 to \$15 pair.

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TRADE CONFERENCE OF AMBASSADORS

National Association of Manufacturers Host to Envoys of Practically All Nations Represented in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The National Association of Manufacturers inaugurated the first conference of ambassadors and other diplomatic representatives on world trade on the second day of its twenty-sixth annual convention yesterday with a remarkable gathering of the diplomatic representatives of practically all nations now sending accredited envoys to the United States. Jules J. Jussier, French Ambassador, opened the proceedings and acted as chairman of the opening session.

He spoke especially of the need for immediate development of trade with the United States, calling attention to the fact that the trade between France and the United States, with its area greater than all of Europe, during the past year, was only half as much as the trade of France with Belgium, which is about the size of Maryland. He stated that recently, however, the balance of trade had been distinctly in favor of France, indicating a better condition.

The Ambassador of Brazil, Augusto Cochran de Azevedo, spoke of the need of personal representation in Brazil of the business men of the United States. If they wished to retain even their present share of Brazilian trade, other countries were now entering the field, who were more familiar with conditions there. He called attention to the recent attitude of many South American governments toward the emergency tariff act as indicating an intention to isolate the United States from foreign markets.

Chinese Trade on Increase

"A comparison of some figures of the last few years would indicate the expansion of Sino-American trade," said J. C. Suez, Chinese consul in New York. "In 1913, China bought from America imports valued at some \$21,500,000, and sold to her exports valued at \$39,000,000; in 1916, \$25,000,000 and \$71,500,000 respectively; in 1918, \$52,500,000 and \$110,000,000 respectively. From this it is apparent that the Sino-American trade is on the increase in the constant ratio of one to two of the exports of our respective countries, and the increase is approximately two and one-half times in round figures."

"Whether or not the American manufacturers retain and increase this large and valuable trade depends upon the energy and skill with which they pursue it. Conditions are all in your favor. American prestige and Chinese good will are in the ascendant."

Troubles Superficial

"China's special troubles are superficial—no more than election campaigns in this country. So-called internal strife exists only on paper. The adverse situation in the financial market is due to the vagaries of exchange. China has to undergo the period of after-war readjustment. The financial situation is now well in hand; the new crops are promising; the period of trade depression and business stagnation is fast passing; there should be plenty of business ahead. Our families need homes to live in; our cities require public utilities; our railroads need tracks and equipment; and infant industries demand modern machines; our country calls for better means of communication and transportation; our people need food and clothing. Our needs may be multiplied ad infinitum."

"I would urge you to form and conduct an organized movement, based upon cooperation—cooperation among members of the same industries; cooperation between industry and finance; cooperation among all manufacturers; cooperation between business interests and government—all for the express purpose of carrying out a systematic and thorough study of Chinese conditions, marketing facilities, national characteristics, tastes and whims, and of devising ways and means to expand the China trade."

Conditions in Italy

Senator Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, Italian Ambassador to the United States, discussed the present state of the industries of his country. Italy had been affected by the world-wide crisis, he said, but because it had not been so completely industrialized as other countries, owing to its lack of mineral oils, fuel and metals, and depended more largely upon its agricultural development, the crisis had not been so acutely felt in Italy as in the purely industrial countries. However, he said, his country had indubitably felt the effects of conditions that so adversely affected the industrialized countries.

"In analyzing Italy, we must consider the heavy taxes imposed by the government and patriotically borne by the Italian people in order to meet the obligations resulting from the war (which, although fought in common with the Allies, its material advantages were not extended to Italy) and in order to reach the national financial budget and reduce the circulation of paper currency."

Industries Sound

"Notwithstanding, excepting the industries which were overdeveloped during the war for its needs, the Italian industries are sound and able to stand well enough the crisis which is upsetting the entire world. Italy is able to face this crisis without any need for foreign help or credits, generally not considered necessary. The

HART LANE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

What a delightful morning it is, to be sure! Rainy and chilly, but the ash-man and the garbage-man have both arrived before it is yet 9 o'clock, and that is a constellation much to be appreciated in a far corner of a big American city. Gossip from downstairs relates that the garbage-man is new to his trade, or at least to this portion of the route; and that he is not the even-tempered individual who was wont to appease with his good-humored courtesy the wrath aroused by his delayed appearance.

But he of the ash barrel is the same delightful Hibernian we have learned to expect with what might be called "infrequent regularity." According to the rules of his trade, he and his apprentice will carry your barrels without protest up the steep incline of the walk to the street, but if they have to intrude so much as a foot over your threshold to obtain the barrels, a "tip" is required, by city ordinance. Therefore the tactful householder forgets at least once in so often to have his barrels ready, and jovial Larry pockets the resultant quarter with indulgent appreciation. This morning, not yet realizing that she was doubly blest, the lady of the house expressed to Larry her longing that the long-absent garbage-man would come. "Sure, ma'am," responded Larry gallantly, "here he is now himself, all comely. You'll have full satisfaction this week!"

Doubtless on a large thoroughfare the arrival of the ash-man is not an affair of the day. But it is so on Hart Lane, and so are the arrivals of the grocery boy, the iceman, the two milkmen, the big department store van from down town, and even the three visits daily of Mr. Smith, the postman. For Hart Lane is a refuge of modest and homely interests, a lovely and little frequented niche in a somewhat dingy corner of a large city. One block long, of 10 comfortable houses, it rests upon the edge of a large park at one end and at the other culminates in a longish flight of stone steps that lead down to the next cross street below. The end of the street, therefore, looks out, under a big elm tree, over the roofs of many houses, above chimneys that in the fall and winter days lend the whole vista a delightful smoky veil. On either side the longer streets leading down from the park decline



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
We learn that automobiles are the postman's avocation

sharply, their houses standing from one floor to two floors lower than those of Hart Lane, and thus adding to the sense we learn to cherish, that we are in an eyrie of our own. Passers-by are few, since neither the way up the stairs nor away from the park is popular, save with youthful citizens on Sunday or holiday mornings. For this reason those who come to see us in any capacity are known and their visits numbered and their individual characteristics gain a measure of appreciation that they must lack in the larger streets.

Take Mr. Smith, the postman, for example. For all that he is a government employee and wears a uniform at work, we know all about him and he is our friend. We sympathize in his interest in automobiles and their repair, and when he tells us of a burnt-over car that he has bought and made like new and sold at a modest profit, we are almost as pleased as when he brings us a thick letter on a Monday morning. Moreover, we know that he is a dependable chauffeur for an evening's ride in summer, to take us in his own car, or, if we are so fortunate, to drive ours. Nor does this denote any leaning away from his

official duties, either, for few postmen are out earlier and surely none is out later on his route, and it is a hard route, too, all up-hill and down-dale as it is.

Rather does Mr. Smith intertwine his human interests intricately among these official duties. At one time the lady of the house had seen him descend from the veranda of No. 5, and inquired, had the R's returned? "Well, no," Mr. Smith admitted; "but you see they've been away south so long I just look in there every day or so, to see that everything is all right."

"Nothing today," he calls reassur-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
A refuge of modest and homely interests

ingly to the lady of the house, just leaving as he is yet across the street. "Just bills and circulars; nothing interesting." But when the interesting mail comes, he is as pleased as any, and a registered packet with foreign postage or a huge valentine directed to the youngest member of the family is almost enough to make him set down his bag and wait. Extremely popular with the youngest member of the family is Mr. Smith, as are also others whose semi-official visits we have learned to watch for.

Among these is Louis. Somewhere, possibly, he is a small farmer, but you are an old friend that is all. If you are not at the door, you must patronize some lesser vegetable man. An old acquaintance, however, he will ring your bell lightly and await smiling, to wave a casual hand wagonward in explanation of his presence. Nothing today? Hardly has your instant expression conveyed the thought, than he has bowed an "Aw! right!" and is off.

What he has, if it is not up to your standard in his estimation, you cannot persuade him to sell. Old Hart Laners say that while Louis has been making this route, he has brought out from Greece and educated here a squad of small brothers, who have grown up as American citizens. What a host of friends must line his daily path! And the children all know him. Occasionally big, half-grown boys greet him most affectionately, evidently in remembrance of earlier days of "rides" and of errands run for "payment in kind" out of Louis' apple crates.

A sharp contrast to tall, princely Louis is Tony, the little fruit man, who appears stockily with his handcart at odd times in the week, with a sharp cry that sounds like "Hi!" Tony has no pride of profession, unless it be to sell out his cart at the earliest possible moment. He is ingratiating, insinuating. If you do not care for oranges, you will surely demand his grapefruit, and if for some unknown reason you stand out against these, then the least you can

do is to try a dozen of these delectable bananas. No? No? No? Tony is incensed. Business demands that he shall not express all his feelings to his customer, but he is incensed all the same. Here, on this fine morning when all the world is buying fruit, he has tolled down this one-way street almost to its end, just to offer of his best to you, and you, careless of the gift at your feet, refuse all—grapefruit, bananas. "Nicola langleine—little orange—vera sweet!" pleads Tony for the last time. No? Three-for-ten? No? No? "Alla right!" And he stamps down the walk and up the street with



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A refuge of modest and homely interests

an infuriated tread that would make you fear, did you not know him better, that he intends never to return.

In the past it has been the custom for householders on Hart Lane to "do their own work," as the expression is, and there has been somewhat of pride in the tradition. Later, what with one or two newcomers, and the retiring of one or two others from former activities, the habit has grown up of securing "a green girl" for the rougher forms of housework. This is varied in other instances by the innovation of electrical appliances, and the superiority of the latter over the former as real aids in housework is, it appears, at least a debatable question. At least, one green girl serves two of our families in a communicative manner that may be a hint for the future. The R's go away for the winter, the C's for the summer, but the green girl stays all the year around and aids each household in turn.

All Hart Laners do their share in shrubs and flowers to beautify their attractive little street, and such as have the space available add to this the virtue of a vegetable garden. The latest comers of last year were somewhat concerned over the vacant lot adjacent that formed part of their possession, gave much desired air and light space, but was otherwise a place of weeds and dust, sloping down from the street to the back fence at such an angle that anything like a lawn seemed impossible. Soon came Mrs. W., however, from No. 6, whose hobby is gardening and who heretofore had never had scope for anything like the full development of her cherished dream of the ideal vegetable garden. The vacant lot was a problem no more. All the men of the W. family were pressed into service as breakers of ground and haulers of stones and boulders, and thereupon Mrs. W. tolled early and late to make the newcomers' vacant lot the most attractive spot in the neighborhood, and, for abundance, to share with them the produce as it became available in due season.

In the era of the apartment house Hart Lane is a place to learn again the amenities of neighborliness, to acquire the homely, gracious habit of sharing your latest marmalade with the family next door, and receiving a taste of the new dessert just discovered across the street. The neighbor's Ford that is just starting down town to the big market will gladly bring home your needs, too, if you will mention them.

SOCIETIES UNITE IN PLEA FOR DRY LAW

More Than a Dozen Prominent Massachusetts Organizations Give Their Indorsement to State Enforcement Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—More than a dozen prominent Massachusetts organizations have united in a plea to the state Senate for favorable action on the state prohibition enforcement measure which was reported by the committee on legal affairs and passed by the House last week. These organizations represent hundreds of thousands of loyal men and women who have observed the beneficial effects of the prohibition amendment and who are desirous of placing Massachusetts among the states which stand not only for law and order but a type of citizenship which cannot be influenced by any other considerations than those which tend to benefit humanity.

Coincident with the issue of this plea the Constitutional Liberty League, an organization which has been conducting a campaign for ultimate defeat of the Volstead Act, is advertising for protests against a measure which is designed to do nothing more than harmonize the Massachusetts law with the federal law and permit the proper enforcement of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Such is the character of the advertisement, however, that leaders in the movement for the state enforcement law, say that it will react in favor of the measure.

Ultior Motives Alleged

"When such adjectives as 'pernicious, servile and un-American' are applied to a measure which merely proposes to support the Constitution of the United States," said a proponent of the bill, "there would appear to be some other reason than to prevent higher taxes, an army of spies, friction between federal and state officials, congested courts, graft and increase in crime, the dire things which this organization says will result from operation of the measure, behind the anxiety of its membership to secure its defeat and thereby encourage the identical conditions which it has the audacity to state would be a result of the law."

With regard to the opposition to the measure, which is declared to be primarily instigated by the liquor traffic, a member of the Anti-Saloon League says it is largely composed of groups having some financial interests either in the liquor traffic or real estate connected with it, who are consciously or unconsciously slaves to the drink habit, or who care more for what they term their "personal liberty" than they do for the welfare of humanity. "In their vituperative campaign," said one of them to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "to reestablish the liquor traffic, they have overshot the mark."

Signed by University President

The plea to the members of the Senate for passage of the enforcement measure is submitted by the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League and signed by its president, Lemuel H. Murfin, who also is the president of Boston University. It urges the passage of House Bill 1612 and the defeat of House Bill 1638, which members hostile to prohibition have introduced as a substitute to the committee report. "In no respect," says the plea, "is House Bill 1612 more drastic than the National Prohibition Act. In many respects it is less drastic, yet in no

particular conflicts with the supreme law of the land. It accords with Massachusetts' system of jurisprudence. It is a consistent workable statute and repeals the admittedly unconstitutional parts of our present law. We are confident it will make possible an honest and fair enforcement of prohibition."

The proposed substitute measure, House Bill 1639, defeat of which is urged, would, says the plea, "add to our existing law, solely by reference, a large mass of federal law and regulation. It leaves unregulated all inconsistent and unconstitutional parts of our present law. The utmost confusion would result. No one would be able to assert with assurance what the Massachusetts law really is. Law enforcement officials would be discouraged because of the chaotic legal situation."

Futile Votes on 2.75 Beer

"It will place on the statute books," continues the plea, "the entire national prohibition act, including more than a dozen sections and provisions which were eliminated in House Bill 1612 because they are not in accord with Massachusetts practice and procedure. Each year futile votes would be taken at city and town elections on the question of granting 2.75 per cent beer licenses when every one knows that such beer cannot be legally manufactured or sold. The substitute is a mere sham—unworthy of the favorable consideration of the Massachusetts Senate and avoids the real issue of honest enforcement."

The plea points out that the measure has the unqualified indorsement of the following organizations: Family Welfare Society, Business Men's Committee to Support the Eighteenth Amendment, Churchmen's Union of Greater Boston, and the Methodist Episcopal Social Union, Massachusetts Federation of Churches, Unitarian Temperance Society, Massachusetts League of Women Voters, Boston League of Women Voters, Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, Boston Federation of Women's Clubs, Parent-Teacher Association of Massachusetts, Massachusetts Women's Christian Temperance Union, Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., and Women's Committee, Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League.

NEW ZEALAND PREMIER SAILS

NEW YORK, New York—The Rt. Hon. William F. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, sailed yesterday on the Carmania for London to attend the imperial conference of the British dominions.

The youngsters recognize the sign of good bread. If the Holsum sign isn't on your store, get it there quick!

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PROBLEMS OF WOOL INDUSTRY IN WORLD

Demand That Formerly Overbalancing Supply Has Decreased Until Accumulations Result in Price Difficulties

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England—Before the war the production of wool just about balanced the world's consumption, although it had been noted that for some years there had been a tendency for consumption to increase and the production of wool to decline. This, however, was more noticeable in regard to the finest merino wools, and it was largely accounted for by the development of the frozen mutton trade and the consequent increase in the number of dual purpose or cross-bred sheep.

When a departmental committee of the Board of Trade inquired into the wool textile trade in 1916, they reported that the shortage of merino wools had been intensified by the enormous increase in the American consumption, due to the placing of wool on the free list of imports into the United States by the Tariff Act of 1913, and (b) to the enhanced purchasing power of the United States resulting from the war. The departmental committee clearly anticipated a great scarcity of wool after the war, being of the opinion that huge supplies of raw material would be required by the devastated countries in order to rehabilitate their industries.

Countries Unable to Buy

That opinion was quite sound up to a point; what the committee failed to foresee—and what most people failed to appreciate—was that the devastated countries of Europe would not be in a position to finance their requirements, and that is the rock upon which all forecasts of the wool market have been wrecked. At the present moment Europe is badly in need of raw material and supplies of cloth, but on account of the utterly demoralized exchanges the would-be buyers are unable to purchase the goods. This factor has been operating for several months; indeed, ever since the end of the war, and so instead of there being a great scarcity of wool, there is an overwhelming supply.

The question of importance is: Who will hold and finance these huge stocks? It has been noted that at the present rate of disposing of wool at the public auctions, there will be something like 4,500,000 bales to call upon next winter, and it is obvious that both growers and users must view the position with grave anxiety. Moreover, owing to the restricted consumption—most mills in the United Kingdom only working two or three days a week—the stocks of raw material are steadily accumulating, for the wool is growing all the time.

The course of trade at the recent colonial wool sales in London has shown that buyers are prepared to buy limited quantities of wool provided they can get it at a price which will enable them to turn it over at a profit, but it is alleged on behalf of the growers that these prices are unremunerative to them, and it is stated that medium and low crossbreds are being sold at prices below the cost of production. Some time ago it was stated that certain growers in South America were prepared to give the wool away if some one would relieve them of it, and it is now stated on the authority of one of the biggest brokers in this country that some New Zealand growers are willing to let anyone have their low crossbred wool if they will pay for the expense of shearing and carriage to the coast. The sheep, of course, must be shorn, but today's prices do not cover that cost.

Fall "Must Be Stopped"

A few weeks ago Sir Arthur Goldsmith, late director-general of raw materials and the present chairman of the London board of the British Australian Wool Reproduction Association, announced that "the rot in wool values must be stopped," and he hinted that the association would refuse to sell if buyers would not give better prices. It now looks as though that policy is to be put into operation. The association has fixed selling reserves at from 20 to 30 per cent above the recently ruling rates at the auctions, with the result that buyers have refused to bid and the association's wool has all been withdrawn. But there is still plenty of wool not controlled by the association, and apparently the holders are prepared to sell at current values. In this connection it may be mentioned that the banks have had something to say about the holding up of supplies. They have already advanced considerable sums to growers, and they now assert that their money must come round and that holders must sell. In the course of a few weeks the banks will be called upon to help finance the new clip, and they naturally insist upon the old wool accounts being cleared.

It almost looks as though the British Australian Wool Reproduction Association will have to hold their wool for an indefinite period, or else meet the market and accept current prices. If they decide upon the former course, it will clear the way for holders of "free" wool, who may thereby be expected to benefit, but the fact remains that the tremendous stocks of old wool will still be in existence and they will continue to exercise a demoralizing influence upon trade. What the outcome will be no one can foresee, but the one thing that does seem certain is that there can be no real improvement in wool prices until the demand for fabrics increases and the world's textile machinery runs something like normal.

CITY OF WARSAW TO ISSUE BONDS

Arrangements Complete for Loan of 1,000,000,000 Marks Paper, Equal to \$1,400,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Arrangements for the issue of a loan of 1,000,000,000 marks paper, equal to \$1,400,000, to the City of Warsaw, have been completed. Contracts have been signed in Warsaw by the Shottland Syndicate, cooperating with Story & Company, Inc., of New York. The Polish Government stands behind the agreement, an important provision of which forbids the export or sale abroad of any other municipal bonds for one year.

This issue is quite a novelty in the financing of new European states. The bonds, which are to be sold in lots of 10,000, 50,000 and 100,000 marks, bear 5 per cent interest and are to run 60 years, though redeemable at the option of the municipality after 10 years. They are to be secured by city property, markets, tramways, gasworks, etc., the pre-war value of which is estimated at \$48,000,000. The entire debt of Warsaw, including the present issue, is a little over \$3,000,000 at present exchange rates. The money raised is to be spent in the United States on foodstuffs, agricultural machinery, etc.

The bonds carry a speculative attraction that depends almost entirely on the future movement of exchange rates. While the interest and principal of last year's patriotic loan are payable in dollars, the new securities are mark bonds and to holders here values diminish or increase according to exchange fluctuations. They are to be sold somewhat over par at the current rate of exchange.

LONDON MARKETS GENERALLY HARD

LONDON, England—A more optimistic view as to prospects for an early ending of the strike of the British coal miners, which has been on since April 1, led to a hard tone generally in the stock exchange markets yesterday.

Although yesterday was the first session of the exchange since last Friday, Whitmonday being a bank holiday, trading was not brisk, but the feeling was considerably better.

The oil department was the most active and values gained ground. Shell Transport & Trading was 61-16 and Mexican Eagle 67-1/2. Consols for money, 47-1/4; Grand Trunk, 4-1/2; De Beers, 11-1/4; Rand Mines, 2-1/4; bar silver, 33-1/2; per ounce; money 5-1/4 per cent; discount rates—short bills 5-1/4 per cent; three months bills 5-1/2 to 11-1/2 per cent.

FINANCIAL AID TO COTTON EXPORTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States War Finance Corporation, besides its recently approved advance of \$2,000,000, to assist in the export of cotton to warehouses in foreign ports, has advanced \$1,800,000 against cotton already exported, it is announced.

The advances have been approved to finance the exportation of cotton from American interior points and American ports under contracts calling for shipments from October to December. This financing is expected to assist in maintaining adequate stocks near the points of consumption and thereby facilitate business.

The distributing points to which the cotton has been consigned are Liverpool, Havre, Trieste, Genoa, Venice, and Bremen. Cotton consigned to Havre will be distributed to the near-by mills, and also to mills in the interior of France and Alsace-Lorraine, as well as in Switzerland. Cotton to the Italian ports will be distributed to Italian and Austrian mills. Cotton warehouses in Bremen will be distributed to Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland, and Sweden.

IRREGULAR TREND IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Price movements were uncertain in yesterday's sluggish stock market, the firmness of money provoking further occasional pressure against the usual leaders. Coppers, motors, shippings and tractions were the stabilizing features of the last hour, taking the place of oil and steel. Pan-American Petroleum, with three points, was the day's greatest gainer, while Studebaker, Central Leather and Famous Players also were strong. Call money was firm at 7 per cent. Sales totaled \$91,500 shares.

JAPANESE STEEL RAIL ORDER

NEW YORK, New York—The United States Steel Products Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, has received an order for 6000 tons of rails from Japan. An inquiry for 10,000 tons of rails is in the market from the Argentine Government, on which bids will be submitted on Thursday, and there are two inquiries from China which call for a total of 15,000 tons of rails.

BIG WOOL SALE

CHICAGO, Illinois—The American Farm Bureau Federation reports a sale of 1,100,000 pounds of wool to a large eastern mill, the biggest single sale since the wool pool was formed.

SHOE AND LEATHER MARKETS REPORT

Activity in Popular Footwear Continues Fairly Good—Hide Prices Strengthen and Conditions Improve in That Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston shoe market for the past week showed an activity which, though not large, was in a way satisfactory, especially to those making popular footwear. Reports from the western shoe centers are fairly good, with an improving trend. Buyers are operating carefully, and prices go unquestioned, as it is apparent that deflation has struck its drooping limit.

Southern shoe merchants seem to have met with some favorable changes, as they are placing a few orders, though rather ordinary in size.

In New England the list of active factories is increasing, but those producing men's semi-dress McKay shoes, of standard patterns, and children's turned footwear are still in the rut of inertia. The demand for serviceable, stylish shoes is 90 per cent of the total, an indication that consumers want quality, and are willing to pay for it. As a matter of fact, the call for footwear, the chief merit of which is a low price, is, at best, desultory.

The low range of prices now being quoted in the Boston shoe market has not yet felt the effect of firmer leather conditions.

Packer Hide Market

The following list of late sales in the packer hide market is of more than ordinary significance:

	Yr.	cts.	ago.
6,000 April Colorado steers.....	9	32	
12,000 April Colorado steers.....	9	32	
9,000 April Colorado steers.....	10	32	
2,500 April butts brand steers.....	10	32	
3,000 April butts brand steers.....	10	32	
14,000 April butts brand steers.....	11	32	
1,500 April heavy Texas steers.....	11	32	
11,000 April branded cows.....	9	31	
10,000 Feb.-March native steers.....	10	35	
1,500 Late April native steers.....	12	36	
8,000 April light native cows.....	9	35	
1,500 Mar.-Apr. light native cows.....	8	35	
2,000 Feb.-Mar. light native cows.....	8	35	
6,000 Jan.-Feb.-Mar.-Apr. in cows.....	9	35	

Comparing these prices with those of early April an advance of from 1 to 2 cents may be seen. But the strongest feature is the advance obtained between sales. Furthermore, the surplus of hides pulled off prior to January 1 has been materially reduced; offers to duplicate orders, therefore, were turned down at ruling figures, which fact gives a decidedly strong tone to the incoming spring hides.

With the winter stock well reduced and quality improving weekly it is fair to presume that the late spring hides will be held at better figures, for hide prices have during the past three months ruled too low compared with kindred commodities.

It is hoped, however, that the packers will be conservative in their quotations, as the demand for leather has not entered the active stage, so anything beyond equitable figures tanners will resume buying for actual needs only.

Leather Markets

Irrespective of what shoe conditions may be, all varieties of leather are firm in price, and some grades of upper leather are selling at an average advance of 5 cents per foot.

Sole leather quotations show no material changes, but they are very firm with an upward swing apparent. Hemlock tannage, No. 1 overweight, is selling at 36 cents. Heavy Union backs, tannery run, are quite active at 50 cents to 55 cents, bonds moving freely at 60 cents. Oak sole leather tanners report business conditions as much improved, with prices working up a bit on choice selections. Steer backs sold last week at 60 cents to 55 cents. Be light steer backs 45 cents to 48 cents. Selected bonds, H & M weights 80 cents, and oak sides 48 cents.

The Boston calfskin market is active on certain grades, regardless of the advances asked. The popular colors are found in the lighter shades, dark brown seeming to have had its day. Top grades have sold up to 60 cents, but 50 cents and even 40 cents will get good leather.

Side upper leather is again on the move, an occasional large order being taken at confidential prices. Ordinary sized orders rule, however, prices for colored chrome sides ranging from 25 cents to 30 cents, odd lots as low as 20 cents. Black chrome is selling at 20 cents, prime sides as high as 28 cents. Buck finished sides are still in the list of sales, 30 cents to 50 cents quoted. Elk sides are offered at 27 cents, though 20 cents will buy a good light selection.

Patna goatskins, in the hair, took an additional jump last week, the top price, \$7.25, advancing to \$9 per dozen skins. Finished skins are held with extreme firmness, quotations being, for No. 1 80 cents, No. 2 60 cents to 70 cents; then prices slip, as does quality, until 20 cents is reached. Small Brazilian skins, choice lots, sold last week from 90 cents to \$1.00.

The kid market is a busy one, some grades well sold up, although the cheaper are still in good supply. The Philadelphia market gets the lion's share of the big orders. Sales of 1000 dozen are not uncommon, and one of over 5000 dozen was booked last week.

NEW COAL COMPANY

NEW YORK, New York—The new coal company which will operate the properties now owned by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad has been organized under the name of the Glen Alden Coal Company, Inc., the stock of which will be offered to stockholders of the Lackawanna of record June 15, share for share at \$5.

BRITAIN'S TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA

Remarkable Recovery Has Been Made Since War, According to Senior Trades Commissioner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—British trade with Australia has made a remarkable recovery since the war, says Mr. W. B. McGregor, senior Trades Commissioner in the Commonwealth, and he submits figures to prove it. The pre-war level of British trade with Australia was 63 per cent. In 1915-19 it was 46.6 per cent, and in the following year it had risen to 54.23. American trade had decreased from 29.3 in 1915-19 to 24.9 in 1919-20. Japanese trade, however, showed a more remarkable decrease in the same period, from 11 per cent to 5.39 per cent.

An approximate estimate for the six months ended December 31, 1920, showed that British competitive imports had increased to 67 per cent, American had decreased to 11 per cent, and Japanese were stationary at 5.4 per cent. For the year ended June 30, 1920, the competitive manufactured merchandise imported by Australia was valued at \$70,059,969. Of the leather goods imported about 74 per cent came from America, as did about 50 per cent of the machinery.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Crude rubber exports from Para, Manaus and Itacoatiara, Brazil, and Iquitos, Peru, declined considerably during March, total shipments amounting to 2,802,506 pounds, compared with 6,122,636 pounds for corresponding month of 1920, a decrease of 59.4 per cent. The United States received 2,137,119 pounds and Europe 665,387 pounds during March.

With general business conditions reported "as well as can be expected," members of the National Association of Manufacturers meeting in New York for the twenty-sixth annual convention declared railroad rates must be reduced, the tax system remedied, and protection accorded American industries if they are to live in competition with Europe.

The New York state controller, J. A. Wendell, will receive sealed bids until noon, standard time, June 9, for \$41,800,000 5 per cent tax-exempt bonds of the State of New York.

The United States Department of Labor reports that wholesale prices in April were 5 per cent less than in March and 43 per cent under April, 1920.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada will sell \$5,725,000 new stock to be offered holders of record May 31 at par in proportion of one share for every four shares then held.

The Eastman Kodak Company reports for 1920 net profits of \$18,566,211, the largest in the company's history.

Dillon Read & Co. announce that heavy oversubscriptions have been received on the United States of Brazil 20-year 8 per cent loan and that the books have been closed.

Entrances and clearances of French merchant ships at French ports during 1920 numbered 12,722, equaling 88 per cent of the pre-war traffic. These ships carried 28 per cent of the total tonnage and 28 per cent from French ports as against only 26 per cent in 1913.

The Peruvian Government has limited the annual interest charge on industrial loans to 12 per cent, and to 10 per cent on banking loans.

DIVIDENDS

American Telephone & Telegraph, quarterly of \$2.25, payable July 15 to stock of June 20. This increases the rate from 8 to 9 1/2 per cent, as previously announced by the board.

Brandram Henderson, quarterly of 1 1/4 per cent on common, payable June 1 to stock of May 1.

New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railroad, quarterly of 1 1/4 per cent, payable June 1 to stock of May 25.

Standard Oil of New Jersey quarterly of \$1.25 a share on common and \$1.75 a share in preferred, payable June 15 to stock of May 27.

Montgomery Ward & Co. quarterly of \$1.75 a share, payable on preferred July 1 to stock of June 20.

Standard Oil of Ohio, extra of \$1 a share in addition to regular quarterly of \$3 a share on common, both payable July 1 to stock of record May 27.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine, quarterly of \$5 a share on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of June 13.

Pittsburgh, Youngstown - Astabula Railway, quarterly of 1 1/4 per cent on preferred, payable June 1 to stock of May 20.

Northern Pipe Line, semi-annual of \$5 a share, payable July 1 to stock of June 1.

Southwestern Power Light, quarterly of 1 1/4 per cent on preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record May 18.

Wamsutta Mills quarterly of 2 per cent payable June 15 to stock of May 10.

Royal Mail Steam Packet, dividend for 1920 of 7 1/2 per cent.

American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico 3 per cent, payable June 1 to holders of May 20.

PITTSBURGH STEEL REPORT

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The Pittsburgh Steel Company, for the nine months ending March 31, 1921, shows net sales \$20,154,581, a decrease of \$8,102, and net profit, after writing down inventory to market price or cost and other adjustments, were \$1,333,766, an increase of \$233,363.

OUTLOOK FOR CROP IS GENERALLY GOOD

Review of Reports From Various Countries of the World Is Received by the United States Department of Agriculture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In a summary of foreign crop prospects for 1921, the Department of Agriculture's statistics show that 99,400,000 acres have been sown to winter wheat in 17 countries of the Northern Hemisphere, including the United States, as compared with 103,200,000 acres last year, bearing out the expectation of a reduction in acreage. The spring crops remain an unknown factor as yet although soil and climatic conditions have been generally favorable for seeding.

In Canada, generally speaking, weather conditions continue exceptionally mild, and considerable progress is being made in spring work, "according to the official report."

"In France spring sowing is now well advanced, and crop prospects have been decidedly improved by heavy rains, the effects of the recent dry weather having practically disappeared. In Sweden, the weather has been exceptionally mild, and the sowing of cereals in the south has been carried on actively, while in the north plowing has become general. Denmark's agricultural situation is regarded as quite favorable. In Belgium, favorable weather has facilitated restoration of the devastated territories of west Flanders, and farmers are working hard to put their land in proper condition."

Sowing in Germany

"Cultivation is being pushed forward actively in Germany, and field work for spring sowing has made much better progress than was the case last year. In the United Kingdom, the recent moist weather has put the soil into condition for cultivation and late seeding, but farm work has been so far forward this season that there is probably only a small area still to be seeded to wheat, though favorable weather should lead to some late sowing of various grains. From Russia no authentic reports have been received lately."

Definite information on the conditions of the crops in Poland is not available. According to reports of the International Institute of Agriculture, the winter wheat area is somewhat smaller than a year ago. From Hungary, recent reports state that the mild weather has been favorable to the development of agricultural work, but lack of water is commencing to be felt. Winter cereals have a good appearance in most cases. From Jugoslavia unofficial reports state that the crop outlook, owing to lack of moisture, has become so unfavorable that the export of cereals has been postponed. In Czechoslovakia similar conditions during the past season have had an unfavorable effect upon the winter cereals, while the high cost of labor and fears of government requisitions are causing farmers to be somewhat indifferent about the sowing of spring cereals.

Italy's Prospect Good

From Italy, the crop reports are generally of a favorable character, and a good yield is expected for 1921. Attention has been turned toward the growth of wheat, which should give better results than in 1920, as the mild winter has allowed the peasants to prepare to work the ground, and the distribution of fertilizers has been more abundant than in the past. In Rumania, mild climatic conditions have prevailed. In Spain, the weather has been generally satisfactory, and the cereal outlook is reported as favorable. From Portugal, recent reports state that the prospects of wheat and other crops are not reassuring.

From India crop news has not been encouraging; latest reports show no improvement in the droughty condition. In addition to a reduced area of wheat, the yield per acre on unirrigated land promises to be below normal. The revised estimate of the acreage under wheat this season is reported to be 24,522,000 acres, which compares with 28,553,000 acres on the same date last year. The area under linseed is reported to be 1,784,000 acres (excluding the "mixed" crop of the united provinces, for which no estimate is at present available). This is 23 per cent below the area at the corresponding date of last year.

"Generally speaking, the crop situation in North Africa is reported as highly satisfactory. The crop situation in Tunis is generally satisfactory and a good harvest appears to be assured. In Morocco the area which has been planted to crops this year is about 15 to 20 per cent smaller than last year. In Egypt, crop prospects are favorable."

"In the Southern Hemisphere preparations for the coming season are progressing in a favorable manner. Field work in Argentina is being carried on under favorable climatic conditions, and the fine cold weather at present prevailing will facilitate the curing and harvesting of the corn crop, which is now estimated at 230,423,000 bushels, or 89 per cent of the production last year. According to unofficial reports the agricultural outlook in New Zealand has been steadily improving."

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday. May 12.57 July 13.01, October 13.63, December 12.98, January 14.10. Spot steady, middling 12.85.

UNITED STATES SHOE INDUSTRY

Footwear Manufactured in 1919 Was Valued at \$1,152,016,000 by the Preliminary Census

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Boots and shoes manufactured in the United States, exclusive of rubber footwear, in 1919 totaled 329,528,900 pairs, with an aggregate value of \$1,152,016,000, compared with 292,666,500 pairs, valued at \$501,707,900 in 1914, according to a preliminary census for 1919. In addition, footwear to the value of \$882,000 in 1919 and \$855,600 in 1914 was made as a subsidiary product of establishments engaged primarily in other work.

Of 1441 establishments reported for 1919, 488 were in Massachusetts, 336 in New York, 128 in Pennsylvania, 62 in Wisconsin, 59 in Ohio, 55 in Missouri, 52 in New Hampshire, 51 in Illinois, 39 in Maine, 35 in New Jersey, 16 in Minnesota, 15 in Michigan, 14 in California, 13 in Maryland, 11 in Texas, 9 in Washington, 8 in Connecticut, 7 in Kentucky, 6 in Iowa, 5 each in Indiana and Virginia, 4 in Louisiana, 3 each in Georgia and Kansas, 2 each in Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia, and 1 each in Alabama, Rhode Island, and Utah.

The comparative statistics for 1919 and 1914 are summarized in the following table:

	1919	1914
Number of establishments.....	1,441	1,355
Total number of pairs.....	329,528,900	292,666,500
Products—		
Boots and shoes, per pair.....	274,236,800	252,516,600
Men's.....	84,552,000	98,031,200
Boys' and youths'.....	26,432,000	22,895,700
Women's.....	104,515,700	80,916,200
Misses' and children's.....	48,540,000	43,222,400
Slippers.....	196,000	2,351,100
Slippers, pairs.....	8,566,300	17,723,700
Men's, boys', youths'.....	3,302,100	3,667,000
Women's, miss', child's.....	5,264,200	14,066,700
Infants' shoes, pairs.....	14,728,900	15,476,800
All other products.....	29,996,900	6,929,400

*Includes athletic, logging, and mining shoes, sandals, and felt and other slippers. The above figures do not include 382,100 pairs of boots, shoes, and slippers manufactured as a subsidiary product by establishments engaged primarily in other industries.

IMPORTANT SHOE FACTORIES MERGE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The merger of the W. H. McElwain Company of Boston and the International Shoe Company of St. Louis, with combined assets of \$40,000,000, making the largest shoe concern in the world, was announced Tuesday.

The merger combines 32 shoe factories of the International Shoe Company of Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri; three tanneries of Kistler, Lesh & Co. of Boston, which was recently merged with the St. Louis concern, and which operates tanneries in Pennsylvania and North Carolina; and 10 factories, two tanneries and four shoe materials factories of the McElwain Company in New Hampshire.

The combined sales of the merged companies in 1920 totaled more than \$128,000,000. The McElwain Company has a capacity of 40,000 pairs a day. The International Shoe Company has an average daily output of over 70,000 pairs of men's, women's and children's shoes.

COOPERATORS IN DENMARK REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The Transatlantic Company of Copenhagen, whose capital is on the point of being increased from 20,000,000 kroner to 30,000,000 kroner had a deficit last year of 7,500,000 kroner, owing to it having been found advisable to write off 14,000,000 kroner on holdings in associated companies whereby the sum at which these holdings are booked has been reduced to 15,000,000 kroner. The depreciation in the value of the company's stocks of merchandise has been provided for. The Amalgamated United Export Company has a considerable loss on its stocks of goods, which has been covered from the reserve fund, whereby almost the whole of this fund has been absorbed. It is confidently hoped that the combined working of the various cooperating concerns under the company will bring about satisfactory results for the current year.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Tues.	Mon.	Parity
Sterling.....	\$3.99 1/2	\$3.99 1/2	\$4.8665
France (French).....	.0848 1/2	.0848 1/2	.1930
France (Belgian).....	.0844 1/2	.0844 1/2	.1930
France (Swiss).....	.1795	.0560	.1930
Lire.....	.0567 1/2	.0555	.1930
Gulden.....	.3612	.3618	.4020
German marks.....	.0173 1/2	.0173	.2380

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

PURDUE VARSITY
IS A WINNER

Defeats Northwestern University
in Dual Track Meet Held at
Evanston by 77-23 to 57-13

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office.

EVANSTON, Illinois—Purdue University defeated Northwestern University in a track meet at Evanston Saturday by 77-23 to 57-13. R. P. Miller '22 of Purdue was the highest point winner with 13, first place in the shot put and javelin throw, and second in the discus throw. H. C. Blackwood '22, Northwestern, made 13 points in field events. Purdue won all three places in the one-mile and half-mile runs, and won first place in nine out of fifteen events. In the 440-yard run R. C. Watson '22 won from Bernard Soid '23 in a close finish in the good time of 52.8. J. D. Wootan '23, Northwestern, won both hurdle races. No records were broken and no relay race was run. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by E. A. Poliak, Northwestern; J. R. Rohrer, Purdue, second. Time—10.2-5.8.
220-Yard Dash—Won by J. R. Rohrer, Purdue; Bernard Soid, Northwestern, second. Time—22.3-23.5.
440-Yard Dash—Won by R. C. Watson, Purdue; Bernard Soid, Northwestern, second. Time—52.8-54.0.
880-Yard Run—Won by R. L. Harrison, Purdue; C. C. Furnas, Purdue, second. Time—2:34.5-2:45.5.
One-Mile Run—Won by C. C. Furnas, Purdue; R. L. Harrison, Purdue, second. Time—4:45.5-4:55.5.
Two-Mile Run—Won by C. W. Goodman, Purdue; J. F. Dye, Purdue, second. Time—10:11.5-10:21.5.
100-Yard Hurdles—Won by J. D. Wootan, Northwestern; P. W. Ferrin, Northwestern, second. Time—16.3-17.5.
220-Yard Hurdles—Won by J. D. Wootan, Northwestern; P. W. Ferrin, Northwestern, second. Time—32.5-34.5.
Running High Jump—Won by M. D. Pence, Purdue; H. H. Bendixon, Northwestern, second. Time—5.0-5.2.
Running Broad Jump—Won by R. C. Watson, Purdue; A. N. Young, Northwestern, second. Time—21.0-21.5.
Pole Vault—Won by R. W. Townley, Northwestern; D. C. Taylor, Purdue, second. Time—11.0-11.5.
Shot Put—Won by R. P. Miller, Purdue; H. C. Blackwood, Northwestern, second. Time—40.0-38.0.
Hammer Throw—Won by H. C. Blackwood, Northwestern; J. H. Blackwood, Northwestern, second. Time—114.0-110.0.
Discus Throw—Won by H. C. Blackwood, Northwestern; J. H. Blackwood, Northwestern, second. Time—124.0-120.0.
Javelin Throw—Won by R. P. Miller, Purdue; H. C. Blackwood, Northwestern, second. Time—145.0-140.0.
Javelin Throw—Won by R. P. Miller, Purdue; H. C. Blackwood, Northwestern, second. Time—145.0-140.0.

ILLINOIS DEFEATS
IOWA AT BASEBALL

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A. A. BASEBALL STANDING			
College	Won	Lost	P.C.
Illinois	5	0	1.000
Michigan	5	0	1.000
Ohio State	4	2	.666
Wisconsin	4	2	.666
Purdue	3	3	.500
Indiana	2	5	.285
Iowa	1	4	.200
Chicago	1	6	.142

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office.

IOWA CITY, Iowa—University of Illinois combined heavy hitting with brilliant defensive fielding to defeat University of Iowa, 5 to 2, in a Western Conference baseball game Monday. The Conference leaders had little trouble downing the Hawkeyes, who threatened only in one inning and were able to get only four safe hits, one of these a scratch off C. L. Jackson's delivery. Jackson started the Illinois scoring in the third, when he hit for two bases and came home ahead of F. C. Dougherty's home run. J. E. Mee and H. H. McCurdy were infield outs, but G. H. Vogel followed with another drive for four bases. E. M. Hellstrom singled, and T. E. Johnson hit safely, but Hellstrom was caught at third for the final out of the inning. Illinois indulged this batting spree at the expense of E. F. Voltmer, and when the Iowa pitcher showed up again in the fourth, D. C. Peden greeted him with a clean drive to center field. L. M. Becker came in to replace the pitcher and kept the Illinois batters fairly well in hand thereafter. Becker's single, C. O. Michaelson's double and G. C. Locke's single scored two runs for Iowa in the fourth, but after that the Hawkeyes couldn't get a hit. P. J. Stewart, the Illinois third baseman, showed some spectacular fielding and the Illinois infield contributed a double play to help stop the Hawkeyes. An Iowa double play in the ninth halted the Illinois attack after the final run of the game had been scored. Frank Shimek played a great fielding game for Iowa. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Illinois	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	13	2
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	4

Batteries—Jackson and Dougherty; Voltmer, Becker and Locke. Umpire—T. F. McFarland. Time—2h. 3m.

MICHIGAN PITCHER
IN SPLENDID FORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Pitcher Marshall Diedon of the University of Michigan held Ohio State University to one hit, Monday, in a Western Conference baseball game, and the Wolverines easily defeated the Buckeyes, 5 to 0. The only Ohio State hit was made by

NEW RECORD IN
JAVELIN THROW

E. C. Brede, University of Illinois,
Makes New College Mark for
This Event—Illini Win Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office.

URBANA, Illinois—In a dual meet featured by the establishment of a new American intercollegiate record for the javelin throw by E. C. Brede '21 of the University of Illinois, coach, Harry Gills, Illinois runners defeated the University of Michigan easily Saturday by a score of 82 to 52. After the first three races the result was never in doubt. Illinois scored easily in the one-mile, two-mile and the 220-yard low hurdles. Brede, who placed second at the recent University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, established the new record on his second try, eclipsing the old mark of 185 ft., made by O. O. Majors of the University of California.

The honor men of the meet were D. V. Alberts '21, Illinois, and W. M. Simmons '22, Michigan, both of whom captured two first places. Alberts in the high and broad jump, Simmons in the 100 and 220-yard dashes. The summary:

100-Yard Dash	Won by W. H. Simmons, Michigan; J. S. Prescott, Illinois, second. Time—16.8.
220-Yard Dash	Won by W. H. Simmons, Michigan; J. S. Prescott, Illinois, second. Time—32.5.
440-Yard Dash	Won by Lawrence Butler, Michigan; P. C. Sweet, Illinois, second. Time—1:08.5.
880-Yard Run	Won by H. N. Yates, Illinois; Lawrence Butler, Michigan, second. Time—2:34.5.
100-Yard Hurdles	Won by E. C. Brede, Illinois; J. S. Prescott, Illinois, second. Time—16.3.
220-Yard Hurdles	Won by E. C. Brede, Illinois; J. S. Prescott, Illinois, second. Time—32.5.
440-Yard Hurdles	Won by E. C. Brede, Illinois; J. S. Prescott, Illinois, second. Time—1:08.5.
880-Yard Run	Won by H. N. Yates, Illinois; Lawrence Butler, Michigan, second. Time—2:34.5.
100-Yard Dash	Won by W. H. Simmons, Michigan; J. S. Prescott, Illinois, second. Time—16.8.
220-Yard Dash	Won by W. H. Simmons, Michigan; J. S. Prescott, Illinois, second. Time—32.5.
440-Yard Dash	Won by Lawrence Butler, Michigan; P. C. Sweet, Illinois, second. Time—1:08.5.
880-Yard Run	Won by H. N. Yates, Illinois; Lawrence Butler, Michigan, second. Time—2:34.5.
100-Yard Hurdles	Won by E. C. Brede, Illinois; J. S. Prescott, Illinois, second. Time—16.3.
220-Yard Hurdles	Won by E. C. Brede, Illinois; J. S. Prescott, Illinois, second. Time—32.5.
440-Yard Hurdles	Won by E. C. Brede, Illinois; J. S. Prescott, Illinois, second. Time—1:08.5.
880-Yard Run	Won by H. N. Yates, Illinois; Lawrence Butler, Michigan, second. Time—2:34.5.

RESULTS TUESDAY
New York 4, Cincinnati 3
Brooklyn 9, St. Louis 7
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 4
Boston 3, Chicago 2

GAMES TODAY
Cincinnati at Boston
Chicago at New York
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn
St. Louis at Philadelphia

BROOKLYN IS WINNER, 9 TO 7

BROOKLYN, New York—By scoring four runs in the fifth inning, Brooklyn took the lead in yesterday's game with St. Louis and won, 9 to 7. E. A. Grimes, pitching for the National League champions, was hit consistently throughout the game. St. Louis making 13 hits to Brooklyn's 12. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	3	9	12	3
St. Louis	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	7	7	8	3

Batteries—Grimes and Krueger; Haines, North, Goodwin and Dillhoefer. Umpires—Hart and McCormick.

BRAVES WIN FROM CHICAGO

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston Braves took yesterday's game from Chicago by scoring in the eighth inning and overcoming Chicago's lead. The final score was 8 to 4. Joseph Oeschger Jr., pitching for Boston, was hit hard but stood in the pinches. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	13	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	9	0

Batteries—Oeschger and O'Neill; Miller, Jones and Killifer. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

CINCINNATI LOSES, 4 TO 3

NEW YORK, New York—Cincinnati lost to New York yesterday in the eleventh inning. The score was 4 to 3. J. L. Barnes was chosen to pitch the final game of the series and held Cincinnati to nine hits. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	0

Batteries—Barnes and Smith; Napier and Wingo. Umpires—Brennan and Emelle.

PITTSBURGH WINS, 6 TO 4

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—After losing Monday's game to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh recovered and took yesterday's game, 6 to 4. Four of Pittsburgh's runs were made off Wilbur Hubbell in the fourth inning. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	10	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	12	8

Batteries—Glaxner, Skiff and Schmidt; Hubbell, Keenan and Peters. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

WASHINGTON WINS
FROM MISSOURI 4 TO 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office.

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The effective work in the pinches of Pitcher Frank Deibolt '23 gave Washington University's baseball nine a 4-to-1 victory over the University of Missouri team in the third contest of the season between the two teams. Missouri took the first two games.

Although the visitors hit Deibolt from time to time, they were unable to hit with men on bases. However, the local collegian did not have the pitching honors to himself, sharing them with T. F. Ficklin '22, the Tiger pitcher. Ficklin allowed only four hits, two of which were of the infield variety. One of the safeties was a double in the second by Alonzo Finn '22, the Washington second baseman.

Two local players were on base by virtue of a base on ball, an error, and a sacrifice hit, when he hit clearly to center, scoring the runners. He later scored on a sharp single by Traubel Burke '21. The game was replete with brilliant fielding plays, which cut off numerous prospective rallies. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	1
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	2

Batteries—Deibolt and Burke; Ficklin and Keller. Umpire—T. E. Cahill. Time—1h. 55m.

WASEDA NINE WINS
FROM INDIANA, 5 TO 4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office.

BLOOMINGTON, Indiana—Indiana University again went down to defeat Monday before the Waseda University baseball team of Tokyo, Japan, 5 to 4. The visitors came to the front in the seventh, third baseman, started a rally with a single. Ashita singled and Taiguchi sacrificed. Kato hit a single to left field and Ishii scored. Shita came in when Kubata

single and Kato scored on a wild pitch. Kubata and Matsumoto then scored when Takamoto hit a Texas league into right field.

The Crimson got away to an early lead when they scored two in the first inning and one in the second. E. S. Dean '21 starred at the bat, making a home run, a two-bagger and a single out of four times up. J. C. Hendricks '21 also did well with the bat with two hits out of four times up. Kubata, the shortstop of the Waseda nine, made three hard singles and one sacrifice out of five times at the plate. The game changed in the fourth inning when Taiguchi relieved Anita in the box. The Japanese lefthander struck out five Crimson batters and kept Indiana's hits well scattered. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Waseda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	3
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	4

Batteries—Anita, Taiguchi and Kaji, Campbell and Minton.

G. H. RUTH SCORES
TWELFTH HOME RUN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—G. H. Ruth scored his twelfth home run of the season in the ninth inning, driving the ball over the fence in deep center for what is probably the longest hit ever made in the local park. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	13	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	11	1

Batteries—McWeney and Schalk; Harrod, Keefe, Hasty, Perry and Perkins. Umpires—Owen and Chilly.

NEW YORK LOSES TO CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Cleveland champions won yesterday's game, 4 to 2, preventing New York from making a clean sweep of the series. G. H. Ruth made his twelfth home run of the season in the ninth inning, driving the ball over the fence in deep center for what is probably the longest hit ever made in the local park. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	2

Batteries—McWeney and Schalk; Harrod, Keefe, Hasty, Perry and Perkins. Umpires—Owen and Chilly.

HOTSPUR WINNER
OF ENGLISH CUP

Defeats Wolverhampton Wanderers for English Association
Football Challenge Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office.

LONDON, England—The Tottenham Hotspur team that successfully opposed Wolverhampton Wanderers in the final of the 1920-21 competition for the English Football Association Challenge Cup was made up of particularly talented material, including as it did five players with international caps to their credit. Originally an amateur side, the Spurs embraced professionalism in 1896, when they entered the former Southern League, The Southern League, formed to cope with the spread of soccer in the south of England, was quite a minor concern compared with the English Football League proper, and the Spurs, with some twelve years' amateur play as good groundwork on which to build up a formidable reputation, were not long in showing Southampton, which had then held sway in the Southern League, that there was a new bidder for chief honors in the competition. In those days, it may be mentioned, the Southern League had a membership of only 10 clubs. Four years after they had first sought to enter the Southern League the Spurs won the championship therein, this being their first important step in the ladder of fame. In 1900-01 the Tottenham side entered for the misnamed English cup, and to the intense gratification of its supporters and the bewilderment of other competitors, won its way into the final round and emerged therefrom with the coveted trophy in its possession. The other finalist on that occasion was the Sheffield United team, and two games were necessary to determine the winner of the cup, the rivals drawing 2 to 2 at the Crystal Palace and the Spurs winning by 3 goals to 1 when they met later at Bolton. From that date the Tottenham team has not met with conspicuous success in the cup competition, and indeed, has not even reached the semi-final round until this year. Last season, it will be remembered, the Spurs were ousted by Aston Villa in the fourth round. Thomas Clay, who played such a magnificent game for Tottenham this year against Wolverhampton Wanderers in the final, diverting the ball into his own net.

Seven years after the Spurs had so boldly carried off the cup for the first time, they applied for entrance to the second division of the English Football League proper. This was granted them and they signalled their acceptance in the very class of football by finishing second to Bolton Wanderers. They then won promotion into the first division at the end of their first season under the aegis of the English Football League authorities. With this meteoric rise to their credit the Spurs made their debut in the highest class of soccer football, but with a less ample measure of success. In the season 1914-15—the last before the war applied a temporary closure to professional soccer—the Spurs were silver as a group of the reverse side of the medal, and they finished bottom on the list of first division clubs. Then, after a lapse of five years, the paid footballer came into his own once again, and the league was rebuilt. As a result of their lowly standing in 1914-15 the Spurs were denied admission to the first division and consequently were relegated to a lower sphere. With the irresponsibility that has been the keynote of their success they did not remain in obscurity for long, and, finishing first in the final contest of the second division for 1919-20, entered upon the season just concluded as a reinstated member of the premier section. There was no sudden fall from grace in the course of the season 1920-21, for the Tottenham men contrived from the beginning to keep in the right half of the league standing. When the Spurs were promoted in 1919-20 they were accompanied by Huddersfield Town, which finished second in the second division standing of that season, and the latter club has found it a difficult matter to keep its head above water in the company of first division clubs.

Tottenham Hotspur opened its most recent cup campaign with a win by 6 goals to 2 at the expense of Bristol Rovers. As the latter is a third division club and the match took place at the Tottenham enclosure, White Hart Lane, the result need hardly be looked upon as surprising. In the second round proper of the competition the Spurs were again drawn at home, and, entertaining Bradford City, another first division club, won decisively by 4 goals to 0. In the next round the Spurs journeyed to Southend and there won against the third division club of that name by 4 goals to 0. In the fourth round history repeated itself, and Aston Villa paid a visit to White Hart Lane. History

repeated itself up to a point, however, for the Spurs managed to reverse the decision of the previous year, and just came through into the semi-final round by 1 goal to 0. Preston North End was the next to face the Spurs, and the latter, with the cup in sight, rose to the occasion and gained a victory at Sheffield by 2 to 1.

Then came the day of days, when, before His Majesty King George, the Duke of York, the powers that be in the football world, and a crowd of more than 70,000, the Spurs defeated Wolverhampton Wanderers by 1 goal to 0. J. H. Dimmock being responsible for this valuable point. The Wolverhampton men had won their way into the final by very bare margins, defeating Stoke by 3 to 2, Derby County, Fulham and Everton by 1 to 0 and Cardiff City by 3 to 1. Before accounting for Derby the Wolves had been able only to draw, and their victory over Cardiff was obtained also in the course of a replay. Thus, compared to the Spurs, Wolverhampton wriggled through the competition with extreme difficulty. For the Tottenham team James Seed scored 5 goals in the course of the 1920-21 campaign. Herbert Bliss obtained 4, J. Banks 3, James Cantrell 2, Thomas Clay, J. H. Dimmock, Bert Smith and Frederick Walden 1 each. For Wolverhampton G. Edmonds found the net on four occasions, W. R. Richards twice, and Samuel Brooks, Frank Burill and A. Potts once each. The remaining one of their 10 goals was due to a rebound off a Derby County player. The Wolves, however, have a good record in cup competitions of the past, and have won the much desired trophy on two occasions. The record number of times that the cup has been won by one club is six by Aston Villa.

The cup itself—a handsome silver urn—has had a romantic history which would take too much space to relate here, but it is not likely that since the first cup competition in 1870-71 there have been more worthy holders than the men of Tottenham Hotspur Football Club, who, with their opponents, the Wolverhampton Wanderers, lined up for the final of the 1920-21 competition as follows:

Tottenham Hotspur—A. C. Hunter, goal; Thomas Clay and D. R. McDonald, fullbacks; Bert Smith, Charles Wilson and Arthur Grimdall (captain), halfbacks; J. Banks, James Seed, James Cantrell, Herbert Bliss and J. H. Dimmock, forwards.

Wolverhampton Wanderers—N. George, goal; Maurice Woodward and G. H. Marshall, fullbacks; Valentine Gregory (captain), J. Hodnett and A. Riley, halfbacks; T. Lea, Frank Burill, G. Edmonds, A. Potts and Samuel Brooks, forwards.

WASHINGTON WINS, 2 TO 1

DETROIT, Michigan—Washington took the final game of the series with Detroit yesterday, 2 to 1. Detroit threatened to tie the score in the ninth, but were stopped by George Morgridge, Washington pitcher, after they had scored one run. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0

Batteries—Morgridge and Chafferty; Leonard, Oldham and Ainsmith. Umpires—Morality and Connelly.

CHICAGO WHITE SOX WIN, 10 TO 4

CHICAGO, Illinois—Chicago bunched their hits and won yesterday's game from Philadelphia, 10 to 4. Chicago scored four runs in the third inning and duplicated the feat again in the sixth. Two more were made in the seventh. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	13	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	11	1

Batteries—Morgridge and Chafferty; Leonard, Oldham and Ainsmith. Umpires—Morality and Connelly.

DAVIS PRELIMINARY
MATCH AT TORONTO

TORONTO, Ontario—The Australasian-Canadian Davis Cup lawn tennis match will be played on the courts of the Toronto Tennis Club July 23, 25 and 26. Details were completed yesterday on receipt of a cablegram from the Australian Tennis Association accepting the invitation of the Canadian association to play the matches here. The cablegram stated that the team, comprising J. R. Anderson, J. B. Hawkes, Todd and R. W. Heath, and accompanied by the necessary officials, would sail from Sydney, New South Wales, on the Niagara June 9. If the Australians arrive before July 9, they will compete in the Dominion championship.

In the Davis Cup draw in New York March 16, when Canada and the Australasian teams were drawn against each other in the first round, fixing of the date and place was left to the two competing nations. The winner will meet the victor of the British Isles-Spain match in the second round. This contest is expected to be played in the United States.

HOTSPUR WINNER
OF ENGLISH CUP

Defeats Wolverhampton Wanderers for English Association
Football Challenge Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office.

LONDON, England—The Tottenham Hotspur team that successfully opposed Wolverhampton Wanderers in the final of the 1920-21 competition for the English Football Association Challenge Cup was made up of particularly talented material, including as it did five players with international caps to their credit. Originally an amateur side, the Spurs embraced professionalism in 1896, when they entered the former Southern League, The Southern League, formed to cope with the spread of soccer in the south of England, was quite a minor concern compared with the English Football League proper, and the Spurs, with some twelve years' amateur play as good groundwork on which to build up a formidable reputation, were not long in showing Southampton, which had then held sway in the Southern League, that there was a new bidder for chief honors in the competition. In those days, it may be mentioned, the Southern League had a membership of only 10 clubs. Four years after they had first sought to enter the Southern League the Spurs won the championship therein, this being their first important step in the ladder of fame. In 1900-01 the Tottenham side entered for the misnamed English cup, and to the intense gratification of its supporters and the bewilderment of other competitors, won its way into the final round and emerged therefrom with the coveted trophy in its possession. The other finalist

MAJOR PROBLEMS
FACING BUSINESS

Taxation, Transportation and Industrial Relations Discussed in Annual Report of President of Manufacturers' Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From the Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Three major problems, taxation, transportation and industrial relations, have recently confronted business development, and a constructive legislative treatment of international policies, taxation methods and railroad difficulties will go far toward hastening the return of the United States to a normal business basis according to Stephen C. Mason, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, now holding its convention in this city. In his annual report Mr. Mason said in part:

"The great tax problem is that of raising an estimated maximum of \$2,000,000,000 annually by new taxes. Extension of the subject shows that this revenue can probably be best raised by a uniform tax on all sales of commodities. It is simple to administer by the government, easy to compute and pay by the consumer. It is definite and enables the payer to exactly know the amount which it adds to the cost of doing business at the time of the transaction.

"By its very simplicity the sales tax makes it definitely evident to the consumer that the consumer will pay the tax.

Railroad Situation

"Railroad conditions may also be expected to receive the early attention of our federal lawmakers. In my opinion the Esch-Cummins Transportation Act of 1920 has more than justified its enactment in every respect.

"I believe the time has come when if the railroads can be efficiently and economically operated, in accordance with the provisions of the Transportation Act of 1920, normal conditions of employment must be restored. The recent action of the Railroad Labor Board in decreeing the abrogation of the war-time national agreements unquestionably did much to clear the way for a practical solution of the problems of the railroads. It not only properly relieved the carriers from an unjust continuance of a war-time inflated burden, but enables the railroad managers to deal directly with their own employees on a basis of their local circumstances and conditions.

"Within the past year the open shop basis of industrial relations has aroused a greater measure of public support and recognition than ever before. I believe that the great majority of employers will agree that in employment there should be no arbitrary discrimination against workers because of their membership or non-membership in any labor organization whose members execute lawful purposes through legitimate means.

Open Door Department

"As a result of the many years during which our association has publicly stood for and advocated the principle, a flood of inquiries were received from every section of the country for data and information on the subject. In July, 1929, your directors approved the appointment of a special open shop committee. In October last this committee recommended that the association establish an open shop department. The principal function and purpose of this department has been that of the compilation and distribution of authentic and dependable information and data covering every phase of the open shop question.

"A wider recognition among employers of the need for informing their employees on the subject of business principles as affecting their material interest, especially the relation of wages and expense to costs and prices, and the necessity for an adequate return on invested capital, is one of the most important contributions toward the early restoration of normal production conditions which the employer may make.

Benefits Shown

"Recent experience has demonstrated that frankness on the part of employers in placing before their employees business details necessary to demonstrate certain vital economic facts has disarmed the preachers of discontent and selfishness and in many instances induced labor to accept with good grace necessary wage and hour adjustments in the interest of the community, as well as that of avoiding a shutdown. If no other general result of the depression can now be seen, it is to be hoped that both employers and labor have learned that a policy of small production and arbitrarily high wage scales carries with it an inevitable national penalty for violation of well-known economic laws.

"With the savings banks deposits of the nation rapidly increasing and a continued period of freedom from strikes and a greater spirit of cooperation between men and management in industry, I firmly believe that our present trade uncertainty will quickly disappear and in its place will come a period of sound prosperity.

"A great deal depends, however, upon our industrial success in arriving at a basis of lower cost and quantity production. Workmanship and skill, I firmly believe, ought to rank higher in both industrial operation and in the eyes of public opinion than membership in a union."

MRS. BERGDOLL AND
OTHERS SENTENCED

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Mrs. Emma C. Bergdoll was sentenced yesterday in the United States District Court to one year and one day in the Atlanta penitentiary, for conspiracy to aid her son, Grover C. Bergdoll,

and Erwin R. Bergdoll, to desert the United States Army, and was fined a total of \$7000. Judge Dickinson announced the prison sentence would be remitted if the fine was paid within the present term of court, ending the second Monday in June.

The same conditional sentence was imposed on Charles A. Braun, Mrs. Bergdoll's eldest son, who changed his name because of the notoriety caused by Grover's escapades, and on James E. Romig, a friend of the family.

Albert S. Mitchell, an automobile salesman, and Harry S. Schub, indicted for aiding Erwin R. Bergdoll to desert the army, were each sentenced to six months in the Mercer County jail at Trenton, New Jersey, and fined \$1000. Their sentences also will be remitted if the fines are paid before the second Monday in June.

POSITION OF NEW
ENGLAND IN NATION

Roger W. Babson Cites Notable Facts Showing the Relation of the Six States to the Rest of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The important and indispensable position of New England with relation to the rest of the United States was emphasized yesterday by Roger W. Babson, business expert, in an address at the annual meeting and election of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Babson declared that it may be necessary to go to the Pacific Coast for fruit, or to the Mississippi Valley for grain, but that so long as the citizens of New England do their part the nation will have to come to them for manufactures.

Although, the speaker said, New England in territory represents only 2 per cent of the total of the United States and 8 per cent of the population, 13 per cent of manufactures, 52 per cent of all the boots and shoes, 55 per cent of wool products, 48 per cent of cotton textile manufacture, 33 per cent of paper and wood pulp output and 19 per cent of the silk production of the nation come from the New England States. Illustrating the intensive development of the vicinity, Mr. Babson pointed out that 41 per cent of all the water power now used in manufacturing in the United States is found in New England. He then cited several reasons for the leading manufacturers placing their industries in this relatively small part of the United States.

"New England has the best educational advantages of any portion of the United States," Mr. Babson said. "Not only are our public schools exceedingly efficient, but the advantages for higher education are unequalled. The best families in America send their boys and girls to New England for their education. As the working people are primarily interested in their children, the educational advantages of New England will always be a great attraction. The cost of food, clothing, and shelter in New England is, for its standard, exceedingly reasonable, while mutual savings banks, various civic institutions, numerous summer resorts, and good roads make it very attractive to all classes. New England has the best banks in the United States. New England has an industrial climate.

"In the United States there are somewhat over 7,000,000 industrial wage earners. More than 1,200,000, or 16 per cent, of these live in New England, receiving wages of over \$1,000,000 a year, or 15 per cent of the total wages paid in the United States. Massachusetts alone contains about 10 per cent of the total industrial wage earners of the country."

Continuing, Mr. Babson pointed to the natural advantages of the New England coast that make its harbors ready to take their place in world trade. This should be developed so that more than the 20 per cent of the exports of the United States should clear from New England harbors, he declared, and the way lies through an aggressive campaign of educating exporters. In this he urged cooperation of all the elements and interests involved.

New England Qualities

"Although New England has water powers, climate adapted to manufacturing, a very strategic position for export business, and other advantages," Mr. Babson concluded, "none of these is responsible for the important place which New England has held in the development of America. New England's real strength has been those deep-rooted spiritual qualities which have developed faith, courage, industry, and thrift. Moreover, these qualities not only made New England, but also sent New England people into the middle west, across the plains, and to the Pacific coast. The religion of our ancestors fostered in the little country white-spirted churches is fundamentally responsible for New England's growth. Furthermore, the faith, intelligence, industry, and thrift which the old-fashioned New England religion developed resulted in the building of the cities of the west, in laying the railroads to the Rocky Mountains, and in starting little New England all over the country. Let us be very careful that when we consider the future of New England, we continue to uphold this ladder upon which our fathers and we ourselves have climbed."

George R. Nutter, president of the chamber, briefly reviewed the work of the year, which was submitted to the members yesterday in the annual report of the board of directors. The chamber's activities will continue throughout the week, the questions of Americanization, transportation and three problems being considered at the three succeeding luncheons respectively.

TAX ON CAPITAL
URGED BY EXPERT

Professor Clark for Levy on Instruments of Production—Gradual Income Tax Preferred to Surtax or Turnover Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From the Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Progressive taxation of incomes is the only proper method, and the only question involved in the changes in the income tax advocated by Secretary Mellon is whether the present rates of the surtax do not result in an overwhelming temptation to those paying the higher taxes to ease the loss by investing in tax-exempt securities and otherwise," said Prof. John Bates Clark of Columbia University to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Professor Clark is a widely known authority on taxation.

"I am not an economist, but it is my firm opinion that the reduction of the percentage of the tax advocated by him from 75 or 80 per cent to 35 to 40 per cent will not reduce the public revenue to the extent that the figures indicate, nor in the proportion to the reduction it will make in the present tax on very large incomes," he said.

"A better system of determining the tax to be paid might be to fix a rate gradually increasing with the income, so that the income itself would determine the rate and no question of surtaxes would be involved. This was favored in Germany before the war, plotted so that the rate could be instantly determined when the actual income was known. This would satisfy all parties, including those of large income who have found the surtax feature oppressive, involving elaborate adjustment.

Failure of Luxury Taxes
"The principal objection to the luxury taxes, which Secretary Mellon recommends for repealing, was that they failed in their purpose of obtaining revenue. It was the idea that they would reach a class that had an income that enabled them to spend a certain amount for things outside the bare necessities, which was perfectly legitimate taxation, but they largely missed their purpose, as in general the amount to be spent for such things is a more or less fixed quantity, and the taxes acted as a check of production, had no great tendency to promote business, and in addition were generally regarded as a general grab at money when it was in sight.

"Similar objections may be used against the excess profits tax, and the elaborate accounting features which became necessary led those who were responsible for the payment of the charges greatly to increase their estimate of the amount to be added to the price of the article to cover the tax. As an emergency measure, designed to relieve the government of some of the burden which the war forced, by enabling it to get back some of the excessive profits which had been compelled to pay to manufacturers for its war needs, it was not bad, as the specific need was to obtain a lot of money in a short time.

Inequality of Sales Tax

In discussing the system of taxation to be used as a substitute for the excess profits and luxury taxes, Professor Clark stated that he regarded the proposed sales or turnover tax, especially in its present proposed form, as objectionable on the ground of inequality.

"While apparently a horizontal tax on general consumption, in reality it places an unequal hardship on the poor man, who will pay a far greater proportion of his income to the government on the things he is required to purchase for his necessities than the man of greater income. Furthermore, the same objection arises in the case of the luxury taxes, that it will tend to reduce the amount sold, so that the transfer of the tax to the consumer will not be complete. If the taxation is extended to all sales during the process of manufacture, the objection that it will diminish production is also valid, while to confine it to the final consumer, while distinctly better, is uncertain, as it would not be easy to determine when the final consumer is reached.

Tax on Production Instruments

"In my opinion, the only system of taxation which will unerringly place the chief burden where it belongs, on the owner of the productive instrument, is to establish a tax on all instruments of production used in business, rather than the persons engaged in the business. That is a tax that will be completely shifted to the man furnishing the money used in the business, as the amount of interest that a man can pay for the money that he borrows for a productive purpose would be diminished by the tax he pays under this system. Thus a tax on a threshing machine, in the hands of a farmer, would diminish the interest he could afford to pay on the money he used in purchasing it. If he had bought the machine, as a majority of farmers do, on borrowed money and the tax has made it yield a smaller net product, it will force a reduction in the interest he can and will pay; and if all productive instruments are taxed in a like way, the interest that lenders can get will fall. This will be wholly a horizontal tax based on the productive value of instruments of production of any and every kind—which is equivalent to saying it would be a tax on all capital paid, in the first instance, by the users, but unerringly transferred to the owners.

"In regard to the practical application of the tax, the principal objection, that it would involve the employment of experts to determine the productive value of the instrument, could be met in the same way that the government has used in assessing goods

imported into the country. Furthermore, state lines would be absolutely obliterated by this tax, as the residence of the owner would not enter into the problem. The tax, being fixed on the thing, without any regard to who is the capitalist who owns the capital it represents, would be paid by that owner whether the assessor knew anything about him or not. Economic law would trace him to his residence though it were at the end of the earth, and it would catch him as readily if he spent his life on a cruising yacht as if he spent it in a New York City home. Such a tax would heavily and justly fall on all capital whether it is in the hands of the owners or not. There must be a reduction in the rate of interest whenever productivity is universally decreased.

"With a graduated income tax to assist in reaching the persons best able to pay, a tax on capital would amply meet the expenses of the government, without interfering with the largest measure of productivity, which is the principal objection to the present means of obtaining revenue."

WAR RUMORS ARE
LAID TO GERMANS

No Possibility, Says Ambassador, of Japan's Causing Conflict Between England and America

KANSAS CITY, Missouri—Possibility that Great Britain might be drawn into conflict with the United States through the medium of the existing Anglo-Japanese alliance was denied by Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, in a speech on Monday night before the St. Andrew Society and the Knife and Fork Club. Such rumors, he declared, were the work of "the whisperers, the broken men and by broken men, I mean the Germans."

"The Anglo-Japanese treaty," he said, "was originally designed to prevent Russian and German aggression in the Far East. When that treaty was renewed in 1911, it was specifically provided that there should be exemption from its working any nation which would either Great Britain or Japan had a general arbitration treaty. Such a treaty was drawn up between Great Britain and the United States, but failed of ratification by your Senate. But in order to obviate any possibility of being drawn into conflict with the United States on any ground whatever, we then drew up the peace commission treaty, providing for arbitration between Great Britain and the United States before any form of force should be employed. The treaty stands today in black and white, but in the face of it, the whisperers have made me believe, both here and in my country, that there is possibility of conflict between your country and mine, through the operation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. It is not true. There is no possibility of Great Britain's being brought into conflict with the United States through the medium of Japan."

BUENOS AIRES PORT
STRIKE AGREEMENT

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Members of the Stevedores' Union met yesterday to ratify the agreement reached on Monday by the government and representatives of the Port Workers Federation to settle the port strike. The scheme provided for the "officialization" of port services by the government. While details were withheld, it was said that no truckmen or stevedores would be allowed to enter the zone without a government certificate which would be issued only to members of the truckmen's or stevedores' unions. Enforcement of this provision would mean that more than 3000 truckmen not members of unions would be unable to work in the port zone unless admitted by the federation.

SUN SPOTS RELATED
TO THE AURORAS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Sun spots do not control terrestrial weather, but are more or less related to auroras, earth currents, terrestrial magnetism, according to the United States Weather Bureau. The statement said a time of minimum sunspotness is just beginning and will continue from one to three years, and the present spot is only one of a number of outbursts which may be expected during that period. The public need feel no concern regarding their effect on the earth's weather, it was added.

RENT CONCESSIONS IN CHICAGO
CHICAGO, Illinois—Rent concessions as inducements to prospective tenants were offered in Chicago yesterday for the first time in several years. A real estate firm advertised free rent until June 1 on two apartments in a choice residential section. In a choice residential section. One was a six rooms, sun parlor and bath, for \$120 a month, while the other was four rooms and bath for \$75.

Classified Advertisements

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
YOUNG MAN would like to secure a position on a farm, in a Protestant family; positive references, can give best of references. LOUIS J. BURR, 861 West Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

ROOMS, BOARD AND BOOMS
BOARD, room at 121 Newbury St., suite available. Tel. MRS. NEWELL, 131 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

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HUNTINGTON AVE. 142, The Lyford, pleasant, beautiful home, 12 rooms, 2 baths, modern conveniences. Tel. R. B. 31000, Boston.

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REAL ESTATE
LAKE WINNEBAGO—For sale, bungalow among cedars, 1944, modern improvements; large lake frontage; might rest to desirable place. Box 1244, Boston.

LYNDEBORO, N. H.
SUMMER HOME for sale or to rent, 5 miles from village, 25 miles from Boston. Modern house, quiet and rural, ideal place for children. 1 room and bath. Address 234, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS FOR RENT
FOR RENT—A summer home in Jefferson, N. H., \$5000 for season; furnished mostly with antique, 5 masters bedrooms, 1 with running water, 2 baths, 2 servants' rms., 1 bath; every room, street lights which are oil; steam heat, beautiful sun parlor, screened porch, garage, shade trees, lawn. A. P. A. Des Moines, N. H.

BRACON HILL—The most attractively furnished apartment at 64 West Cedar St., Boston, 4 rooms and bath, June 1st to Oct. 31st, shown by appointment. Tel. November, 2000-2.

MADISON AVE. near 62nd St., N. Y.—Attractively furnished 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, private telephone, linen closet, etc. Rent \$75 per month. June-October. Telephone Plaza 703 before 10 a. m. or after 6:30 p. m. References exchanged.

ATTRACTIVE 2-room fully furnished light apt., 400 North Ave., near 62nd St., N. Y. Kitchenette, private telephone, linen closet, etc. Rent \$75 per month. June-October. Telephone Plaza 703 before 10 a. m. or after 6:30 p. m. References exchanged.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN
WANTED—Competent general housework. Mrs. JOHN NICOL, 223 Michigan Ave., Waukegan, Ill.

WANTED, lady to assist in general housework and care for 3-year-old child; no servants. Address G. H. Z., 630 Bitterroot Place, Chicago.

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Announcement
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

New York, May, 1921.

MR. JOHN GALSWORTHY continues to be interested in America. He wrote for the literary review of *The Evening Post* a long article which he called "Browning." He has high praise for Frank Norris' "McTeague." As a book written by a young man he compares it with that other pole of youthful fiction, "The Pickwick Papers." He is enthusiastic about "Ethan Frome," by Mrs. Wharton, calling it a triumph of American atmosphere attained through continental workmanship. He is much impressed by Herrshelmer's "San Cristobal de la Habana," and describes him as "an artist, who, if he does not become too involved will leave a big mark on American letters." He has praise for "What's on the Worker's Mind," by Whiting Williams.

HAD Mr. Galsworthy stopped there, all would have been well; but he also said something about a worthy English author who wrote for an unworthy American journal, and drew conclusions. Whereupon Don Marquis fell upon him. I do not propose to enter into the argument; but on the question as to whether an author should make the matter of payment an important consideration I like to remember the end of a letter that Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett wrote to an editor to whom she was sending, at the age of thirteen, her first story. The passage was: "My object is remuneration."

REVIEWS of that excellent book, "The Letters of William James," are appearing in the English papers. Here is a passage from *The Saturday Review*: "William James was a pioneer who always kept his mind alert; and if ever a statue were set up to him at Harvard he should be sculptured as tramping on a text-book and looking out at the open air."

I WAS the recipient the other afternoon, from a lady upon whom I was calling, of a little attention which I hope will be followed and become popular. It seems that it is her custom to print poems by authors who especially appeal to her as a leaflet and to slip a copy into her guest's hand as he is departing. Here is the missive I received:

"Come, said the Muse,
Sing me a song no poet yet has chanted;
Sing me the Universal.

"In this broad earth of ours,
Amid the measureless grossness and the wing,
Enclosed and safe within its central heart,
Nestles the seed perfection.

"By every life a share or more or less,
None born but it is born, conceal'd or unconceal'd, the seed is waiting.

"Give me, O God, to sing that thought:
Give me, give me, O her- I love this quenching flame.

"In Thy ensemble, whatever else withhold,
Withhold not from us
Belief in plan of These epochs' in Time
and Space.

"Heal, peace, salvation universal.
"Is it a dream?
Nay, but the lack of it the dream,
And falling it life's lore and wealth
a dream,
And all the world a dream."
—Walt Whitman.

SOMEbody, some day, will publish an Auction Catalogue of Bibliophiles. Many of the catalogues contain very interesting extracts from the private letters and notebooks of great authors. Here is one contained in Robert Browning's copy of Shelley's "Miscellaneous Poems." On the inside cover is the following inscription in Browning's handwriting: "This book was given to me—probably as soon as published—by J. S. (James Silverthorne); the foolish markings and still more foolish scribbles, show the impression made on a boy by this first specimen of Shelley's Poetry. Robert Browning, June 2, 1878. 'O World, O Life, O Time'."

TO Mr. Chatto, of the publishing firm of Chatto & Windus, the following is addressed by Robert Louis Stevenson: "Herewith the Poems: do you feel like gambling in them? I am getting so dry that I do not think I can publish for myself," etc.

AND here is a striking and somewhat priggish confession by John Hay—in an open letter to the editor of *The Century Magazine* accompanying the manuscript of his anonymous novel "The Breadwinners": "My motive in withholding my name is simple enough. I am engaged in business in which my standing would be seriously compromised if it were known that I had written a novel. I am sure my efficiency in my trade is not lessened by this act, but I am equally sure that I could never recover from the injury it would occasion myself known among my colleagues. For that positive reason, and for the negative one that I do not care for publicity, I resolved to keep the knowledge of my little venture in authorship restricted to as small a circle as possible. Only two persons beside myself know who wrote 'The Breadwinners'—one is the editor of *The Century Magazine*, the other an eminent man of letters, who had the kindness to read my manuscript and whose approval encouraged me to print it."

MANY have listened with delight to Chaucer's M. Depew's speeches, and have wished that they could acquire his genial and humorous twist. But how many know that he is an author? His works are called "Orations and Addresses," eight volumes, 1911. What an excellent present these eight books would make to a young politician, or to a gentleman entering the profession of after-dinner oratory.

TO Straight Statements I have added the following: "My philosophy of life? Well, let's call it one of averages. Each year is happier than the one that went

before it. Of course, many disagreeable things happen. But there are so many happy things in life. Too many people are prone to remember only the unhappy ones. So when I average up each day with the others I find that there has been a great deal that is good. And then, I look on the sunny side of things. I have done this so much and for so long that I lost my reputation as a serious thinker. But I am pretty sure that one can get at the real truth from looking at the humorous side. It's a big help in getting through a hard day."

(From an interview with Chauncey M. Depew in *The Sun*.)

AMONG the new books I should like to read are: "Milton's Prose" by Robert Bridges. Because everything the Post-Laureate writes is scholarly and helpful. I should like to browse in this book, but I hope no editor will ask me to review it. "A Book of Jewish Thoughts, Selected by Dr. J. H. Hertz." Because this is a learned collection of the profoundest tributes that have been paid to the Jewish race by its own members and others, and a summing up of the best that has been said by Jews.

"A Canopic Jar" by Leonora Speyer. Because at a meeting of the Poetry Society I made a mental note of the four poems that I should vote for out of the twelve that had been selected for competition, and that were read aloud to the audience. When the names of the authors were disclosed, I discovered that the four poems I had chosen were all by Leonora Speyer.

Q. R.

THE ORDEAL OF THE SONNET

Boston, 1914-1915. By the Hon. Maurice Baring. London: Martin Secker. 6s. net.

Readers of Mr. Baring's earlier verse will remember its charm and felicitous accomplishment. They will welcome these qualities in his new volume which, with the exception of a number of translations, includes all the poems he has written during the past nine years. The majority take the sonnet form, although the most effective piece is perhaps "Diffusive Nives, 1917," in 15 short stanzas, revealing a singular appreciation of natural life that leads to a dignified tribute to some beautiful thing that has passed from him:

The snows have fled, the hall, the lashing rain,
Before the spring.
The grass is starred with buttercups again.
The blackbirds sing.
Now spreads the month, that feast of lovely things
We loved of old,
Once more the swallow glides with darkling wings
Against the gold.

This simplicity has its pitfalls, none the less, and though they are not noticeable in a poem running so freely as in this quotation, the bulk of the sonnets reveal them. There are, indeed, modern critics so jealous of the traditions of the sonnet that they would disallow connection between it and Mr. Baring's 14-line decasyllables. Even a latitudinarian cannot fail to note that, while the least vital canons have been observed, those which make all the difference between high achievement and praise-worthy ineffectuality (the only two possible consequences of a writer's attempt at sonnetizing) have been disregarded. As Mr. Baring has gained a certain reputation in his work generally as a student of conditions in the East, it may be as well if the point is illustrated by a consideration of the sonnet, "Russia," which, incidentally, is his best:

What can the secret link between us be?
Why does your song's unending ebb and flow
Speak to me in a language that I know?
Why does the burden of your mystery
Come like the message of a friend to me?
Why do I love your vastness of corn or snow,
The tears and laughter of your sleepless woe,
The murmur of your brown immensity?

I cannot say, I only know that when I hear your soldiers singing in the street,
I know it is with you that I would dwell;
And when I see your peasants reaping wheat,
Your children playing on the road, your men
At prayer before a shrine, I wish them well.

The technical ease of this example is obvious, but it has been a disarming ease for its author. He has introduced as his leading rhyme-sounds two very overworked words in "be" and "flow," and any effectiveness the first might have possessed is disposed of, even before the reader comes to it, by the use of its vowel-sound on two earlier occasions in the opening line. "The emotion is slight where unusual profundity is demanded. 'The murmur of your brown immensity' might just as well apply to a Highland loch in autumn as to the widest continent on earth."

Mr. Baring's verse is, none the less, very pleasant and interesting. He has many exquisite passages, and his range is wide enough to permit him the legitimate use of much word-painting. We hear the tinkling of the cattle-bell in a French valley on a sleepy afternoon, we see the almond trees of Tuscany in flower, the white oxen, the marble tower beyond the misty plain; and, again, the temples of Greece above the breaking foam, the orange blossom in Seville, the Spanish women on the balconies, the colored crowd, the fountain splashing in the blazing heat. And, no less interesting, if less certain in their results, there are sonnets expressing the artist's endeavor to share the vision and power of his masters, Dostoevsky, Shelley, Wagner, Mozart and Beethoven. A brave endeavor, but one which requires for its success much besides a technical freedom that the sonnet form proscribes.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

What Really Happened at Paris: The Story of the Peace Conference, 1919-1920. By American Delegates. Edited by Edward Mandell House and Charles Seymour. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$4.50.

In some five hundred pages of very solid reading, Colonel House and Professor Seymour have collected and arranged the Friday evening talks that were given at the public forum conducted in the Academy Foyer in Philadelphia for 15 consecutive weeks beginning December 10, 1920. As Colonel House says in his "Foreword": "Here is told, by those who sat in conference day by day with the heads of states, the story of the negotiations which brought about the peace with the Central Empires." He declares: "Here are the facts and not the rumors and gossip picked up like crumbs from a banquet table, and which many put into books in order to meet the hunger for information concerning one of the momentous events in history."

The book does indeed present facts, and yet these selected facts are, of course, touched with a certain coloring from the personal emphasis of each writer. The giving of an analysis and defensive talk before a select and sympathetic audience in the quiet city of Philadelphia was an excellent opportunity for each expert to present his phase of the work connected with the treaty in the best possible light. Each chapter in the book glows with an irrepressible pride of achievement, sometimes mild and modest and sometimes rather blatant, and the whole book is a zealously interesting report by men who felt that at Paris they did their best.

What is prepared for oral delivery will often be more enthusiastic and emotional than what is written primarily for publication in a book. Thus some of the talks here collected give dramatic incidents and vivid descriptive passages; some of them are eloquent expositions of the complex problems of the commission of experts; some of them are full of short, quick sentences that are meant to persuade by the very intensity of their feeling. As an instance of this last sort, consider Mr. William Linn Westermann on the subject of Armenia: "We may justify ourselves as we will. The mandate for Armenia was offered us and we refused to accept it. We have been accused of cowardice in the twentieth century. This is the kind of language that elsewhere, in the Congressional Record for example, would be interspersed with 'Applause.'"

II
The statements of the problems before each commission of experts at the Peace Conference are interesting not because they are especially new, but because they are presented from the reasonably unified point of view of the delegation from the United States. The intricate questions that were discussed have been analyzed in hundreds of newspapers, magazines and books; but here the analysis still once more is effective because it shows something of how the experts themselves arrived at their compromises and other conclusions. In a review it is, of course, impracticable to consider all thoroughly the merit of the discussions or conclusions from the standpoint of world politics. It must suffice, therefore, to indicate something of how these problems are set forth in the book.

Mr. Manly O. Hudson, in his chapter with the formidable title "The Protection of Minorities and Natives in Transferred Territories," writes: "Obviously, self-determination as a practical measure has very definite limits. In any territory where races are mixed, where numerous languages are spoken, and where different religions are practiced, the fixing of a national boundary is beset with many difficulties. Any boundary will almost surely mean that people of different languages, different races, and different religions must find it possible to live under the same political organization. In the case of Greece and Bulgaria, for instance, almost any line which might have been drawn would mean that many Greek sympathizers would be left in Bulgaria, and that many Bulgarian sympathizers would find themselves still in Greece."

This paragraph, with the one that follows, will illustrate the general clarity of the whole book. "But the problem is more difficult still," Mr. Hudson continues. "It is not merely a matter of national sympathies which must be ferreted out. There is also the complication of determining what qualities identify particular families, or even individuals in the same family, with one or the other of the contending groups. Families Greek by inheritance, religion, and political sympathy may, nevertheless, speak only the Bulgarian language; or in some cases individuals speaking Greek, and of many Greek attachments, may be identified with the Bulgarian church. Even the children of the same parents may be divided in their political allegiance. Obviously, then, the fixing of a boundary between two such states will leave many people dissatisfied, and it once envisages any degree of permanence in the frontiers established it is necessary to encourage toleration which will reduce dissatisfaction to a minimum. The history of Switzerland shows that this ideal is not an impossible one."

could only be briefly and rather vividly indicated in these talks before a Philadelphia forum. Each speaker naturally chose for presentation only those points, those facts, which he thought would give exactly the impression he intended. Thus many other books, from time to time, will give equally important facts which are not dealt with in this account of "What Really Happened at Paris." So much "really happened at Paris" that no one volume can have any monopoly on the presentation of it all.

III
Many of the descriptive passages and character sketches are fully as vigorous as those in Mr. Keynes' "Economic Consequences of the Peace" or Mr. Lansing's articles in *The Saturday Evening Post*. Professor Seymour, for instance, sketches in a few sentences Clemenceau, Wilson, Lloyd George, Balfour, the Japanese, and Orlando and Sonnino. There is one sentence about "President Wilson himself on all fours, kneeling on a gigantic map spread upon the floor and tracing with his finger a proposed boundary, other plenipotentiaries grouped around him, also on all fours." Such descriptive bits are in harmony with the sympathetic and enthusiastic manner of the explanatory parts. They tend to humanize what otherwise might be very dry and heavy material.

Colonel House, in his chapter on "The Versailles Peace in Retrospect," has an interesting passage about Emile Felsa: "Mr. Douglas Wilson Johnson gives an analysis of the Italian seacoast that shows how descriptions were used as the basis for ingenious arguments. Mr. Isiah Bowman tells of a dramatic incident on December 3, 1919, when Mr. Clemenceau begged Mr. Polk to delay the departure of the American delegation. Passages of this sort enliven the book as much as they enlivened the forum talks. Mr. Bowman's telling of the incident, however, is a further example of the emotionalism that crops out in the book again, and again, an emotionalism for which, although it is not unpleasant, one must make allowances in considering the arguments."

IV
The book as a whole is an impressive defense of the Treaty, including necessarily some kindly defense of Woodrow Wilson, and an answer to such critics of the Treaty as Mr. Keynes. Mr. Thomas William Lamont gives an entire section of his chapter on "Reparations" to "President Wilson's Generous Attitude." Thus he says: "He is accused of having been unwilling to consult his colleagues. I never saw a man more ready and anxious to consult than he. He has been accused of having been desirous to gain credit for himself and to ignore others. I never saw a man more considerate of those of his coadjutors who were working immediately with him, nor a man more ready to give them credit with the other chiefs of state. In nearly every one of the chapters there is something of the same unwillingness for the head of the delegation from the United States, under whom these experts were working."

As a defense of the Treaty, the book should make especially helpful reading for the many now that the heat of the presidential election is over and a new President of the United States has been inaugurated. Professor Seymour declares that "the American resisters found themselves as well equipped with exact facts as any of the foreigners." Some of these facts, with considerable interpretation, are indicated here; but any impartial reader would have to compare the book with such other accounts as Mr. Tardieu's "The Truth About the Treaty" as well as with such attacks on the Treaty as that by Mr. Keynes.

In answer to a question of Mr. Charles Homer Hays, one of the things that Paris President Wilson showed himself to be quick and intelligent in grasping and assimilating facts, and quick to use them in debate. I think I have seen more of him than Mr. Keynes, both in Paris and earlier. Mr. Keynes' book, "The Economic Consequences of the Peace," is in its latter part an able and, in some respects, a sound piece of economic analysis; but the people like to read, and to get the book read, he wrote some preliminary matter which purported to describe the setting and the personalities of the Peace Conference. On this he could not speak as an authority from his own observation; and the result was a highly imaginative and, in some respects, a distorted picture of men and motives. "This illustrates how the book's talks with moderation and dignity with those who have attacked the Treaty."

V
The whole work should provide interesting reading for many who have attacked the Treaty, including the League of Nations, as well as for those who have upheld it. The more violent attacks on the Treaty will doubtless subsidize now that a political campaign in the United States has been won on the basis of opposition to it. Therefore people will be the more ready to contemplate soberly such a compilation as this that Colonel House and Professor Seymour have so intelligently edited. One wonders why the chapter on "The Atlantic Fleet in the Great War" was inserted in a volume on "What Really Happened at Paris." Possibly this chapter was simply a pleasant variation in the series as originally delivered. Aside from this one chapter, the book is unified and well arranged.

What Colonel House himself says about publicity is perhaps as important as anything else in the book. "From the American viewpoint," he says, "and that of the smaller nations—for the outlook and interests of both were much the same—one of the mistakes at Paris was the lack of publicity. If the American purposes could have been known, a moral backing and stimulus would have been given our representatives which was

almost wholly lacking. This sustaining force might have come from the entire world, and would have had a double effect inasmuch as it would have weakened the opposition and strengthened us. We had taken the position of overthrowing the old order and bringing a new and different diplomacy into play. 'Open covenants, openly arrived at' was one of the popular slogans of the day, and it was clearly to our advantage, as well as our obligation, to carry it through. The failure to do this left us in the attitude of reformers working in the dark. Darkness is conducive to secret covenants secretly arrived at, and what we needed for success was light—all the light which could properly be thrown about the subjects proposed and discussed."

To give some of this light is one of the purposes of this book, and yet for all the necessary light one would certainly have to read other books as well, and draw his own conclusions.

A VOLUME TO ENJOY

Later Essays, 1917-1920. By Austin Dobson. Oxford University Press: 6s. 6d.

Nothing is pleasanter, nothing more conducive to good fellowship and good feeling, than to walk or talk with a friend in places dear to both. "Here it is again," "Don't you remember this?" And so on and so on, one thing leading to another, one allusion to another suggestion, till the present is lost in the joys of memory. So when we traverse the paths of the eighteenth century, whether highways or byways, with Mr. Austin Dobson, we are at once amused and inspired; we see a familiar landmark, and his mind is ever ready with the right word to direct us, the right thought to lead our thought to something or some one we shall care for in the future or have admired in the past. Indeed, the best possible tribute to his book is that it sends the reviewer to his own past, his Barbauld, his Burns, and in his fact of in memory, and the book is at once annotated with references to elaborate or occasionally to contravert the point at issue. Mr. Dobson does not mention the "promenades en bateau" dear to Peacock, but Owen Cambridge's love for them "on Sabrina's flood" at once sends the Peacockian to his Crotchet Castle; he alludes to Bishop Thomas Newton, though not to his Dissertations on the Prophecies; we remember Johnson's all-embracing sentence: "Why, Sir, it is Tom's great work, but how far it is great, or how much of it is Tom's, are other questions"; he refers to Heberden on Valetudinarians, and we remember our Plato, and long for a footnote from Mr. Dobson to save our having to hunt up the passage in the "Republic." Mr. Dobson refers to Pope's affection for doctors, but does not quote Johnson's "peculiar pleasure in the company of physicians," but no true Johnsonian can afford to omit the Johnsonian at the end, "Being things, Dr. Johnson might have said if his speech could have been enriched by some of our popular war-words," which have the true ring and might deceive the very elect did they forget that the words are later than the Dictionary. Indeed, our solitary quarrel with the author is that, in his anxiety to rehabilitate Thomas Edwards of the "Canons of Criticism" as against Warburton's thundering dicta, he has not given us a hint of Johnson's opinion of their relative positions. The Doctor was doubtless grateful to Warburton for his praise of his own early "Criticism on Macbeth," but Warburton (who then knew nothing of the author) described as "by a man of parts and genius"; but, nevertheless, he gave his opinion of the relative positions of Warburton and Edwards in unmistakable terms, as Reynolds told Boswell. "The conversation having turned upon Edwards' book, the gentleman praised it much, and Johnson allowed its merit. But when they went farther, and appeared to put that author upon a level with Warburton, 'Nay,' said Johnson, 'he has given him some smart hits to be sure; but there is no proportion between the two men; they must not be named together.' By Sir, may sting a stately horse, and make him wince; but one is but an insect and the other is a horse still." This passage deserves to be inserted in the next edition, along with Johnson's other remark upon Shakespearean editors: "Do you think, Sir," says Dr. Burney, "that Warburton is a superior critic to Theobald?" "O, Sir, he'd make two-and-fifty Theobalds, cut into slices."

But when an omission of a favorite passage or two is the worst charge that is brought against a book, the reviewer can fairly give himself up to enjoyment. And if the general reader has the wit and wisdom to be interested in minor and therefore representative figures of the past, he will take heart of grace and buy, not borrow, the present volume, and make the acquaintance—or the further acquaintance, as the case may be—of Edwards of the Canons and the earliest and best Miltonic sonnets of his half-century; of dear Dr. Heberden, "the eighteenth century Hippocrates"; of "Hermes" Harris, John Howard, Elizabeth Carter and the Abbé Edgeworth, the latter being a study of great historical interest and importance; and by so doing he will find himself at once a wiser and a better man. Men and women alike, all six wires of character and marked ability; all, save John Howard, whose stern mission left him little time for the lighter side of life, of marked aptitude and personal charm; and we owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Dobson for acting as our guide to a period of which Talleyrand himself said: "He who did not live before 1789 does not know the sweetness of life." And such an experience as the Abbé Edgeworth's in his devoted ministrations to the unhappy royal family of France, only points the moral, and sets us meditating once again upon the strangeness of life and the infinite variety that fortune has in store for men.

A NEW EDITION

Only Mr. Jusserand, of course, can know how it feels to be Mr. Jusserand, but to the necessarily limited vision of anybody else it looks as if to be Mr. Jusserand were about as pleasant a lot as one could like to call his own. To be a Frenchman and to know English—people and language and literature—as only a few among the native-born can hope to know them, to be Ambassador between the two chief republics of the world, in close and responsible touch with the largest settlements toward which the world has ever striven to move, and yet to find time to prosecute through a lifetime studies that have won him a place among the very few delightful writers of literary history—what pleasanter combination of the active and speculative life could a man desire?

Mr. Jusserand has recently indited, from the French Embassy at Washington, a new preface to a new edition of his book, written nearly forty years ago, which was translated as "English Wayfaring Life in the Middle Ages." Of few such books could it be said that they have perfectly preserved their freshness over so long a time. But here it is, with its photographs and little pen and ink sketches of the author, its text as leisurely in manner and as crowded with interesting things as a summer pilgrimage in that fourteenth century which he loved to describe, as winsome a book as on the first day it fell from the press. New footnotes show that the diplomat has found time to keep up with his reading, but nothing that has appeared since invalidates the soundness of what was written in 1884 and will be read as long as anybody takes an interest in the English past.

"La Vie Nomade," as he called it in French, was not Jusserand's first book. He had already written on the drama and on the novel around and about the time of Shakespeare. His chief work, "The Literary History of the English People," which in its successive volumes carries the story down to the Restoration, appeared between 1895 and 1909. Meanwhile and after he had kept up a lively and affectionate interest in that most extraordinary fourteenth-century poem, "The Vision of William Concerning Piers Plowman." William Langland a tradition not quite contemporary had handed down as the name of the author. When about 1908 Professor Manly, of the University of Chicago, published his conviction that the poem, which exists in three different versions, was the work of five different men, Mr. Jusserand sprang to the defense of William Langland and a single authorship for the poem. Professor Manly had a good case on the face of it—medieval writers did sometimes work in this cooperative and self-denying fashion at a single great task—but he did not have quite all the evidence that was needed to establish his case. Mr. Jusserand had his deep and instructed love of the poem and his Gallic wit, which does not desert him when he writes English. In the controversy which followed there was credit enough for both sides. Mr. Jusserand succeeded with most unprejudiced judges in getting a verdict of not proved. But the poem is still there to charm and not a little to puzzle us, and Long Will, its author, remains but the shadow of a shade.

Perhaps the best of reasons for the rarely mingled qualities of soundness and charm in Mr. Jusserand's books may be found in the spirit in which he has wrought at them. "At the time of 'les longs espoirs et les vastes pensées,' so far back that I have but a hazy recollection of him," he runs the new preface to "English Wayfaring Life," "the young author of these pages had formed so bold a plan that he kept it to himself, which was to write, if a long life were granted him, a complete description of the English people, during, it is true, a single century, the fourteenth, it became certain of unique interest, when, after long years of probation, it became certain that England would be English and nothing else, when the language was written, the chief traits of the national character became permanent."

There are tears in it—and smiles



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the principal institutions were founded, and even a first attempt at a Reformation was launched." This task has been his companion through many years, and he would be the first to say, without regret, that it was still far from finished. This is the spirit in which the men of the Middle Ages worked, and it is because he has so perfectly caught it that in Mr. Jusserand's pages the long pageant of minstrels, peddlers, wandering workmen, friars, pardoners, and pilgrims live and move as nowhere else.

AROUSING COMMENT

Shackled Youth: Comments on Schools, School People, and Other People. By Edward Yeomans. Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press. \$1.60.

In 10 brief chapters that are charged with feeling, Mr. Edward Yeomans, a manufacturer of Chicago, shows for the benefit of teachers, parents, and readers generally something of what he thinks the schools of today should be doing. Though many will, doubtless disagree with his thesis that "the truth of every subject taught is the emotion and the music at the center of it," almost anyone should be interested, and aroused by his concrete instances of good teaching.

The description of a school shop, outside of which "the children have built a harbor for ships," is fascinating, for "Down to the harbor goes the village street, with the miniature houses of the community, the wharfs and wharf buildings; and at anchor in the 'stream' lie the model vessels: schooners, square-rigged clippers, and craft of various sorts, built and rigged by boys and girls; and, lovely to behold, with one perfect poem by the 'old man'—the Santa Maria of 1492." The whole little volume is written in this same enthusiastic style, whether the chapter deals with the teaching of geography, of history, of literature in the grades, or of astronomy.

PERSONAL REACTIONS

Mayfair to Moscow—Clara Sheridan's Diary. New York: Bon and Living Light. \$1.

In giving her impressions of Lenin and Trotsky, Kamenev, Zinoviev, and other contemporary Russians, Mrs. Sheridan does not pretend to understand Bolshevism. On a sudden impulse she went to Moscow to "sculpt" the leaders of the Soviet Government; and the same impulsiveness shows itself in her recorded reactions on what she saw and experienced. Her impressions are, of course, interesting, for the sense of freedom which she enjoyed in Russia, difficult as it was at times, is something that calmer people elsewhere are eager to know more about.

Her artistic temperament, even though it is in many respects of a very sensible sort, was decidedly susceptible to such personal magnetism as the Bolshevik leaders manifested. Thus she represents them sympathetically and, as she thinks, fairly. Yet because her reactions were not due, she frankly admits, to any reasoning processes, many a reader of the diary will reluctantly come to the conclusion that she inadvertently let herself be used for the dissemination of some rather vivid and agreeable propaganda for Bolshevism.

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THE HOME FORUM

Spring's Singing

Spring once more is here—
Joyous, sweet and clear—
Singing down the leafless aisles
To the budding year.

Her chanting is the thrush
Through the twilight hush,
And the silver tongues of waters
Where the willows blush;

Sir of lifting heads
Over violet beds;
Piping of the first glad robin
Through the greens and reds;

Croak of sullen crows
When the south wind blows,
Sighing in the shaggy spruces
Wet with melted snows;

Whisper of the rain
Down the hills again,
And the heavy feet of waters
Trampling on the plain.

Now the Goddess Spring
Makes the woodlands ring,
Bringing with a hundred voices
Joy to everything.

—Lloyd Roberts.

My First Dress Coat

How did I come by it, that first dress coat? What primitive tailor, what confiding tradesman was it, trustful as Don Juan's famous Monsieur Dimanche, who upon the faith of my fantastic promises, decided one fine morning on bringing it to me, brand new, and artistically planned upon a square of shiny green calico? It would be difficult for me to tell. Of the honest tailor, I can indeed recall nothing—so many tailors have since then crossed my path—save perhaps a vision as in a luminous mist, of a thoughtful brow and a large moustache. The coat indeed is there, before my eyes. Its image after twenty years still remains indelibly graven on my memory, as on imperishable brass. What a collar, my young friends! What lapels! And, above all, what skirts, shaped as the slimmest tail of the swallow! My brother as a man of experience, had said: "One must have a dress coat if one wishes to make one's way in the world." And the dear fellow counted much upon this piece of trippery for the advancement of my fame and fortune.

This, my first dress coat, made its debut at Augustine Brohl's, and under what circumstances worthy of being transmitted to posterity, you shall now hear.

My little volume had just made its appearance, fresh and virginal, in rose-tinted cover. A few critics had noticed my rhymes. Even "Official" had printed my name. I was a poet; no longer hidden in a garret, but printed, published and exposed for sale in the shop windows. I was astonished that the busy folk in the streets did not turn round to look at

me, as my eighteen years wandered along the pavement. I positively felt upon my forehead the pleasant pressure of a paper crown, made up of flattering paragraphs culled from the papers.

One day some one proposed to get me an invitation to Augustine Brohl's soirée. Who? some one. . . . You know him already: that eternal some one . . . who, of no personal value in himself and a mere acquaintance in the house he frequents, yet goes everywhere, is the friend of a day, of an hour, of whose name even you are ignorant, that essentially Parisian type.

"Lucky dog!" said my brother, helping me on with the coat; "your fortune is made."

Nine o'clock was striking as I sallied forth.

At that time Augustine Brohl was living in the rue Lord Byron, at the top of the Champs Elysées, in one of those pretty coquettish little houses which seem to ignorant provincials the realization of the poetical dreams which they weave for themselves from the pages of the novelist. A railing, a tiny garden, four steps covered by an awning, an entrance hall filled with flowers, and then opening immediately from it, the drawing-room, a brilliantly lighted room in green, which I can see now vividly before me.

How I managed to get up those steps, how I made my entry, and how I presented myself, I cannot now remember. A footman announced my name, but this name, which he mumbled, produced no effect on the brilliant assembly. I can only recollect hearing a woman's voice say: "So much the better, here is another dancer." It appears they were short of dancers; but what an entry for a poet!

Startled and humiliated, I tried to lose myself among the crowd. How can I describe my dismay, when, a moment later, another mistake arose? My long hair, my dark and sombre looks excited general curiosity. I heard them whispering near me: "Who is it? Do look," and they laughed. At last some one said: "It is the Wallachian Prince!"

"The Wallachian Prince? Oh yes, very likely."

I suppose that a Wallachian Prince had been expected that evening. My rank being thus settled for me, I was left in peace. But for all that, you cannot imagine how heavily my usurped crown weighed upon me all that evening. First a dancing man! Then a Wallachian Prince! Could not these good people see my lyre?—"Thirty Years of Paris," Alphonse Daudet (tr. by Laura Essor).

An Art of Leisure

It is often said that letter writing is a lost art. It is an art of leisure and is therefore proverbially the days of hurry. The modern spirit is expressed by the telegraphic despatch, the telephone message, and the picture postal card. It is much if we manage an answer to an R. S. V. P. note of invitation. We have lost the habit of those old-fashioned correspondents whose "friendship covered realms." How wonderful now seem the voluminous outpourings of Mme. de Sévigné to her daughter! How did she get the time to do it all? It has been shown by actual calculation that the time occupied by Clarissa Harlowe in writing her letters would have left no room for the happening of the events which her letters record. And not only want

of time, but an increasing reticence constrains our pens within narrower limits. Members of families now exchange letters merely to give news, ask questions, keep in touch with one another: not to confide feelings or impart experiences. A man is ashamed to sit down and deliberately pour out thoughts, sentiments, and descriptions, even to his intimates. "I suppose," wrote Fitzgerald, "that people who are engaged in serious ways of life, and are of well filled minds, don't think much about the interchange of letters with any anxiety; but I am an idle fellow, of a very ladylike turn of sentiment, and my friendships are more like loves, I think." It is from men of letters that the best letters are to be expected, but they are busy magicians, overwork their pens for the public, and are consequently impatient of the burden of private correspondence.

"Private letters," wrote Willis to Poe, "are the last ounce that breaks the camel's back of a literary man." To ask him to write a letter after his day's work, said Willis, was like asking a penny postman to take a walk in the evening for the pleasure of it. And in a letter to a friend he excused his brevity on the plea that he was paid a guinea a page for everything he wrote, and could not afford to waste manuscript. "I do not write letters to anybody," wrote Lowell in 1842 to his friend Dr. G. B. Loring.

"The longer I live the more irksome does letter writing become to me. When we are young we need such a vent for our feelings. But as we find more ease of expression, especially if it be in a way by which we can reach the general ear and heart, these private utterances become less and less useful to us."

In spite of this protest, when Mr. Charles Eliot Norton came to print Lowell's letters, he found enough of them to fill two volumes of four hundred pages each. For after all, and with some exceptions, it is among the class of professional writers that we find the best letter writers: Gray, Cowper, Byron, Lamb, Fitzgerald, Lowell himself. They do it out of hours, "on the side" and, as in Lowell's case, under protest; but the habit of literary expression is strong in them; they like to practise their pens; they begin a note to a friend and before they know it they have made a piece of literature, bound some day to get into print with others of the same kind.

And here comes a curious speculation. Where do all the letters come from that go into these collections? You keep the letters that you receive; I confess that I burn most of mine as soon as I have read them. Still more, do you keep copies of the letters that you send? I don't mean typewritten business letters which you put damp into the patent-press-letter-copyer to take off an impression to file away for reference, but friendly letters. The typewritten machine, by the way, is perhaps partly responsible for the decay of the letter writing art. It is hard to imagine Charles Lamb, or any other master of this most personal and intimate little art, who would not be disconcerted by this mechanical interpolation between his thought and his page—Henry A. Beers, "The Connecticut Wits."

First Think

First think, and if thy thoughts approve thy will,
Then speak, and, after, what thou speak'st fulfill.

—Randolph.

It Was So Old a Ship

It was so old a ship—who knows, who knows?

—And yet so beautiful, I watched in vain

To see the mast burst open with a rose,

And the whole deck put on its leaves again.

—James E. Flecker.

In Dockland

"From my high window in central Dockland, as from a watch tower, I look out over a tumbled waste of roofs and chimneys, a volcanic desert, inhabited only by sparrows and pigeons," writes H. M. Tomlinson in "London River." "Humanly burrows in swarms below that surface of crags, but only faint cries tell me that the rocks are caverned and inhabited, that life flows there unseen through subterranean galleries."

"Right below my window there are two ridges running in parallel jagged chimneys, with a crevasse between them to which I can see no bottom. But a roadway is there. From an acute angle of the window a cornice overhangs a sheer fall of cliff. That is as near the ground as can be got from my outlook. Several superior peaks rise out of the wilderness, where the churches are; and beyond the puzzling middle distance, where smoke dissolves all form, loom the dock warehouses, a continuous range of far dark heights. I have thought of a venturesome and lonely journey by moonlight, in and out of the chimney stacks, and all the way to the distant mountains. It looks inviting, and possible, by moonlight. And indeed, any bright day in summer, from my window, Dockland with its goblin-like chimneys might be the enchanted country of a child's dream, were the people below are sensitive to this ironic display on their roofs."

"My eyes more frequently go to one place in that high country. In that distant line of warehouses is a break, and there occasionally I see the masts and spars of a tall ship, and I remember that beyond my dark horizon of warehouses is the path down which she has come from the Indies to Blackwall. I said we were not inland. Cassiopeia is in that direction, and China over there."

"For my outlook is more than the centre of Dockland. I call it the centre of the world. Our high road is part of the main thoroughfare from Kensington to Valparaiso. Every wanderer must come this way at least once in his life. We are the hub whence all roads go to the circumference."

"Think of some of our street names—Malabar Street, Arroyo Place, Nankai Street, Pekin Street, Canton Street. And John Company has left its marks. You pick up hints of the sea here as you pick old shells out of the dunes. We have, still, flourishing in a gar-

den, John Company's Chapel of St. Matthias, a fragment of time that was, where now the vigorous commercial life of the Company shows no evidence whatever of its previous urgent importance. Founded in the time of the Commonwealth as a symbol for the Company's men who, when in rare moments they looked up from the engrossing business of their dominant hours and desired a reminder of the ineffable things beyond ships and cargo, the Chapel has survived all the changes which destroyed their ships and scattered the engrossing business of their working hours into dry matter for antiquaries."

"The Chapel at Poplar it was then, when this shipping parish had no docks, and the nearest church was over the fields to Stepney. Our vessels then lay in the river. We got our first dock, that of the West India Merchants, at the beginning of last century. A little later the East India Dock was built by John Company. Then another phase began to reshape Dockland. There came a time when the Americans looked in a fair way, sailing ahead fast with the wonderful clippers Donald McKay was building at Boston, to show us a low rope. The best sailers ever launched were those Yankee ships, and the Thames building yards were working to create the ideal clipper which should beat them. This really was the last effort of sails, for steamers were on the seas, and the Americans were actually making heroic efforts to smother them with canvas. Mr. Green of Poplar, worried over those Boston craft, declared we must be first again, and first we were. But both Boston and Poplar, in their efforts to perfect an old idea, did not see a crude and conquering notion taking form to magnify and hasten both commerce and war."

"But they were worth doing, these clippers, and worth remembering. They sail clear into our day as imperishable memories. They still live, for they did far more than carry merchandise. When an old mariner speaks of the days of studding sails it is not the precious freight, the real purpose of his ships, which animates his face. What we always remember afterwards is not the things we did or tried to do, but the friends who were about us at the time. But our stately ships themselves, with our River their home, which gave Poplar's name, wherever they went, a ring on the counter like a sound guinea, at the most they are now but planks bearded with sea grass, lost in ocean currents, sighted only by the albatross."

"Long ago nearly every home in Dockland treasured a lithographic portrait of one of the beauties, framed and hung where visitors could see it as soon as they entered the door. Each of us knew one of them, her runs and her records, the skipper and his fads, the owner and his prejudice about the last pennyworth of tar. She was not a transporter to them, an earner of freights, something to which was attached a profit and loss account and an insurance policy. She had a name. She was a sentient being, perhaps noble, perhaps willful; she might have any quality of character, even malice. I have seen hands laid on her with affection in dock, when those who knew her were telling me of her ways."

"Literature tends more and more to become a vast commonwealth, with no dividing lines of nationality. James Russell Lowell

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"Stand Porter"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THE vigilance of the nations of the past and present, in preparing themselves against external dangers, is familiar to all informed concerning the world's history. But it is apparent from the record of the centuries that preparedness consists of far more than the mere building of strong defenses and the training of big battalions. Nation after nation has fallen into decadence and ultimate dissolution, while, from all appearances, well prepared to resist the attack of its foes. The reason for this is quite simple: humanity, being ignorant of Principle, failed to recognize what the Psalmist saw so clearly: "Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain." Thus, as Christian Science teaches that divine Mind is the Lord, it will be perceived that the building of the house is in consciousness and the guarding of this house wholly a mental operation. Hence, the watchman manifests that mental activity which protects him against the acceptance of any thought that is unlike God.

The experience of every Christian Scientist abounds with examples of the joys and the blessings that are visited upon him through faithfully maintaining this defense. He dwells truly in the secret place of the Most High and abides under the shadow of the Almighty and he finds that, according to the promise, the Lord in his refuge and his habitation, and no evil can befall him nor any plague come nigh his dwelling. He attaches a new significance to the command to work, watch, and pray, knowing that this means to pray without ceasing and to stand guard against the approach of every destructive argument of the carnal mind.

Watchfulness is then an intelligent and spiritual activity, affording protection against the ill of the flesh—sin, disease, and death. And as one stands guard and is faithful in the constant realization of the allness and presence of divine Mind, he perceives that no argument of the so-called mortal or human mind can impede or delay his recognizing his liberty as the son of God, in a wholly spiritual state of being. As a well-known statesman has said: "The condition upon which God has given liberty to man is eternal vigilance." For, according to the second epistle to the Corinthians: "Where the spirit of the Lord [for Christ understanding] is, there is liberty." Hence, this vigilance is exercised through a purely spiritual or metaphysical process, and this insures a ceaseless protection against every vile of the devil (evil suggestion). Since the one and only cause is infinite Mind and the only effect, the emanation of Mind, is idea, one's safety from all ills must necessarily be secured through an active recognition of divine Principle, and not through material means. Moreover, Christian Science has abundantly demonstrated that all this is supremely simple and eminently practical. Freedom can be attained, therefore, in proportion to one's ability in steadfastly refusing admission to every intruding thought; that is to say, in resisting every suggestion that is not Godlike.

Now, in Christian Science practice, every thought entertaining limitation or any element of destruction, be it sin, disease, or disaster, in any form, can be manifested only in the measure of its acceptance, as consciousness; consequently, every such suggestion must be definitely and promptly rejected, being no part of the divine consciousness, and replaced by the divine idea. The Christian Scientist prays without ceasing, and declares, understandingly, the omnipotence, the omnipresence, and omniscience of Spirit and its spiritual universe of ideas; he casts out every false or superstitious claim of an existence apart from God, who is the only Life. The command of Christian Science is, "Stand porter at the door of thought," as Mary Baker Eddy puts it on page 392 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and then, in further elucidation of her meaning, she adds: "Admitting only such conclusions as you wish realized in bodily results, you will control yourself harmoniously. When the condition is present which you say induces disease, whether it be air, exercise, heredity, contagion, or accident; then perform your office as porter and shut out these unhealthy thoughts and fears. Exclude from mortal mind the offending errors; then the body cannot suffer from them. The issues of pain or pleasure must come through mind, and like a watchman forsaking his post, we admit the intruding belief, forgetting that through divine help we can forbid this entrance."

It was the ability of Christ Jesus to "stand porter at the door of thought" that enabled him to surmount every obstacle, every suggestion of limitation, every belief in matter as substance, or in evil as real; and he multiplied the loaves and the fishes, healed the leper and redeemed the Magdalen. Through his refusal to accept the suggestion that Jairus' daughter had died, he declared with complete conviction and confidence "the maid is not dead, but sleepeth"; and "they laughed him to scorn." And the maid arose and was restored to her father. And it was also with the same clarity of spiritual vision that he faced his accusers with calmness and confidence, and knew absolutely that, through understanding the truth of being he could and would overcome the belief in death. Thus, in every

case of Christian Science healing, one stands porter, rejecting every argument of disease, its symptoms, its cause and characteristics, all imposed by material sense, for it is the knowledge of the truth that heals, and the understanding that the false testimony of the corporeal senses can find no place in man's consciousness. He knows that, in reality, all that there is to his patient is the image and likeness of God. Add this image, man, is never sick and never dying, but eternally safe in the consciousness of his unity or at-one-ment with the divine Mind.

"Be ever on guard against this enemy," Mrs. Eddy writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 213); then follows this imperative command: "Watch your thoughts, and see whether they lead you to God and into harmony with His true followers. Guard and strengthen your own citadel more strongly. Thus you will grow wiser and better through every attack of your foe, and the Golden Rule will not rust for lack of use or be misinterpreted by the adverse influence of animal magnetism."

Summer in Florence

The spring had advanced to early summer, and the sun was lying hot and bright in the piazzas, and the shade dense and cool in the narrow streets, before he left Palazzo Pitti; the Lung' Arno was a glare of light that struck back from the curving line of the buff houses; the river had shriveled to a rill in its bed; the black cypresses were dim in the tremor of the distant air on the hillslopes beyond; the olives seemed to sweeter in the sun, and the villa walls to burn whiter and whiter. It was the end of May, and nearly everybody but the Florentines had gone out of Florence, dispersing to Villa Reggia by the sea, to the hills of Pistoja, and to the high, cool air of Siena.—William D. Howells.

Melodies I Hear

Leaning from my window
In the fragrant air
Chanting morn and evening,
Melodies I hear;
For the bleak that's yellow
Sings me without fear
Lyrics in the lilac,
Lyrics in the pear.

In the roaring city
Sparrows' voices lend
Something of the country
To the hearts that spend
Season after season
There, and never hear
Blackbirds in the apple,
Blackbirds in the pear.

—Norman Gale.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1921

EDITORIALS

Checking the Immigration Rush

It is well that House and Senate conferees have been able to harmonize their differences over the bill now pending to restrict immigration into the United States. Nothing should be allowed to delay or impede the progress of this highly necessary legislation. How earnestly it is demanded by present conditions may be judged from the latest statement out of immigration headquarters in New York, where Commissioner Wallis declares that the United States now faces a "tidal wave of Europeans" striving to enter the country before the new restriction laws can become effective. If, as the commissioner intimates, we are to see a race between the lawmakers at Washington and the would-be immigrants from congested districts in Europe, the lawmakers should certainly be the winners. The closed gate is generally the best answer to those who try to rush the entrance. Besides, in this instance, the rush has certain ill effects before ever the gate is reached. Even now, on the European side, the American officials are being swamped by applications, and are themselves too few in number to conduct the requisite examinations with the thoroughness which the country's interest demands. In similar fashion, on the American side, there are evidences that the officials are being forced to cope with a task too great for them. Stowaways have become a national menace. Never before have they been coming into the country in such numbers. It is not unusual to find eighteen to twenty of them on a single ship, and the number has reached forty-three. Men who come into American ports as sailors also constitute a problem. Apparently hundreds of them are using membership in a ship's company merely as a device to get in. Such as these desert their vessels as soon as they come into port. More than 2000 deserters of this kind are reported at New York within ninety days. On top of all, there is the report just issued by the committee on immigration of the New York Merchants Association, declaring that congestion of immigrants at Ellis Island has never been so acute as now, and that one great cause of the difficulty is the inadequacy of information. Conditions are such that a surprisingly large number of so-called defective aliens are being admitted for limited periods, and then not infrequently these undesirables are lost track of, or have their terms extended, "in a way to constitute almost unqualified admission."

These conditions make it clear that the greatest need of the moment is a sharp restrictive order that shall check this rushing of the gates. More officials, better regulations, and better immigration stations would constitute helpful safeguards, to be sure. But it is difficult to build a permanent dam in flood-time. The need of the moment is to check the flood, if for nothing else than to gain time for proper regulation and control. The illiteracy and ignorance concerning essential American ideas that were disclosed in the heart of the country's population by the draft, must not now be aggravated and extended. The whole theory of American procedure contemplates a population united in support of distinctive American ideas, and the war period was one of surprised awakening to the real menace of hyphenism. It will be folly not to check the growth of this sort of thing, now that the country has been warned by experience of the illiteracy and hyphenism already present.

The marvel is that there are considerable bodies of the population, loudly insisting upon their own Americanism, who are yet strenuous in their efforts to keep the gates wide open. They do not recognize even the present emergency as any excuse for restrictive action. They clamor, in and out of Congress, for free entry for all who would come in. To their view, every immigrant is as one fleeing from oppression and tyranny, against whom the raising of a prohibitive hand is an act of heartlessness and religious discrimination. These people either fail to see the possibility of a dangerous deterioration of American citizenship, or else they care nothing for it. Their spokesmen are willing to gain their end without taking all possible effects into consideration. They are readier to play upon sentimentality than to marshal the determinative facts. Where, for instance, is the warrant for such statements as these in the current issue of the Jewish Tribune of New York: "The bill has been passed against the wish of American citizenry. It destroys the American spirit and indirectly encourages persecution of defenseless humans by wicked governments and their agents. It is a bill upon which the fathers of our country would look with derision?" Note, moreover, the argument of Congressman Sabath, in congressional debate: "Oh, gentlemen, if a similar law had been enacted in the seventeenth, eighteenth, or nineteenth centuries, Huguenots and Pilgrim Fathers would have been debarred from this land!" Obviously the law would have had to have been passed by the Indians, if the Pilgrims and Huguenots were to have been debarred by it. And even then the conditions of that day, when the country was a wilderness, can throw little light on the problems of the same land now that it has come to support a population of some hundred million people.

The peculiar solidarity of this kind of sentiment against all restriction of immigration is itself an argument for restriction. The great convention of the Independent Order of Brith Abraham, meeting just now at Atlantic City, apparently does not hesitate to adopt a strong resolution against the bill now pending in Congress. That resolution is only one of many that are being passed by similar organizations. The country needs time to straighten out this tangle. The restrictions should be swiftly made effective, if only to prevent an anti-American stampede.

German Payments and French Finance

ONE of the main reasons for France's insistent demand for a full measure of reparations from Germany is the fact that France has allowed herself to become almost entirely dependent upon them for the proper adjustment of her financial situation. For the last two and a half years it has been the policy of each successive ministry to postpone the day of reckoning in the hope that the arrival of a large indemnity installment from Germany would enable it to present the problem and its solution to the nation at the same time. The practice, therefore, of dividing the budget into two parts, one the ordinary budget, containing expenses which France may justly be required to meet, and the other the extraordinary budget, for which Germany is held responsible, has become almost a fixed policy.

During the recent budget debate in the Chamber, it is true, it was argued that as France, in the first place, has to meet the expenditures contained in the extraordinary budget, and the possibility of recovering payment is always speculative, it would be better to take the two budgets together, and thus make a clear statement as to the financial situation. This view, however, did not prevail, and the division of the budget was retained. The result of such an arrangement is that France, on paper, appears to be in an entirely sound financial position. Mr. Doumer has budgeted for approximately 23,000,000,000 francs, and he estimates the national expenditure during the year at five millions less than that sum. Thus his balance sheet fulfills every requirement of the Micawber ideal. In the extraordinary budget, however, for which Germany is held responsible, there is a deficit of nearly 400,000,000 francs, whilst, behind this extraordinary budget, there is yet another "special budget" of 15,000,000,000 to 16,000,000,000 francs for which France has somehow to produce the money, or neglect the essential work of reconstruction. The only asset on this special balance sheet is the German indemnity.

Now there can be no doubt that a sincere effort was made during the passage of the budget through the Chamber to cut down expenditures. A quite unprecedented number of sittings were devoted to consideration of this, but the net result in the way of economy was so slight as to leave the original position practically unchanged. The fact of the matter is that, as Leon Bourgeois insisted several months ago, small economies, so desirable in ordinary circumstances, can avail but little in the present situation. "Heroic measures," he declared, "are needed. Expenditures must be cut down to the barest subsistence level." But then Leon Bourgeois was also an advocate of the utmost frankness in stating the exact financial position of the country. "It is a question of method," he insisted in the Senate, "a method which does not permit of any dissimulation, and which will reveal to all French citizens the whole truth without concealment and without fear." This is, after all, the only statesmanlike way of dealing with the matter.

The Liberty Hoax in Massachusetts

NO EFFORT of the brewers and distillers against prohibition has uniformly proved so much like a boomerang as the attempt, in state after state, to use the names of citizens of assured standing in a community for bolstering up some project against the enforcement laws. Almost without exception, the marshaling of well-known names, of men of some repute in the business, professional, or social circles, has rightly stirred great masses of their fellow citizens to meet such opposition with even greater positive effort. Massachusetts is now at that stage of the procedure. The names of presumably reputable citizens, all of them well known, have been appended to an anti-prohibition protest, made nominally by the Constitutional Liberty League. It is to be hoped that these names can accomplish no more for obstructing the nationwide purpose to eliminate the liquor evil than similar lists have achieved in other states where they have been tried. Whether the owners of these names are sincere or no, their purpose amounts to nothing less than a purpose to block or evade the law of the land. Whatever their influence generally, their influence in favor of the breaking down of the Constitution should be nil. It is for the lawmakers and the rest of the Massachusetts citizenry to see that it shall have no other result.

These Liberty League masqueraders, in their paid advertisements, have characterized the legislation which has passed the House of Representatives and is pending in the Senate as a bill to "Volsteadize" Massachusetts. They say it is "pernicious, servile, un-American." They declare that it means "higher taxes, friction between federal and state officials, congested courts, graft, increased crime." These terms are not so truly indicative of the provisions of the bill as they are of the prejudice underlying this organized protest. As a matter of fact, legislation that will "Volsteadize" Massachusetts has been imperatively needed ever since Massachusetts and practically all the other states of the Union gave assent to the prohibition amendment to the United States Constitution. The federal law carrying out the intent of the prohibition amendment was called the Volstead act. There was nothing more drastic in it than was perfectly consistent with a prohibition of the use of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes. As Massachusetts formally indorsed that prohibition, Massachusetts owed assent also to a state law that should provide for the same strict enforcement that was contemplated in the federal Volstead act. Such a law is the one now pending. It is no more stringent than the Volstead act; rather less so, if different at all. It simply puts Massachusetts in line with the prohibition policy that has now been generally accepted and approved for the whole country, including every single state. Those who oppose this law are setting themselves to break down the declared intent of the federal Constitution. They are in the attitude of a lawless minority. Their effort should be generally recognized for what it really is: an effort to establish their private will in opposition to the common welfare.

A Volstead policy for Massachusetts can hardly mean higher taxes for Massachusetts when the same policy elsewhere means a reduction of public expenditures for prisons, jails, workhouses, hospitals, and asylums.

It cannot mean friction between federal and state officials unless one or the other of these groups be derelict in upholding the federal Constitution. If it brings congested courts, graft, and an increase in crime, it will be because the effort to enforce the constitutional law discloses offenses against that law that are now going unchecked. It can be "pernicious, servile, and un-American," only if state support of the common welfare, as expressed in the Constitution, be worthy of such epithets.

Liberty, such as these gentlemen of the so-called Constitutional League are demanding, works out as lawlessness, so long as the Constitution stands. It should not be efficacious in blocking the passage of such necessary legislation as this that will "Volsteadize" Massachusetts. It should not even serve to make good any purpose of the brewers and distillers to have this bill held up until the Supreme Court can say whether it be constitutional or not. Everybody realizes that such a holdback would be a weak concession to the liquor elements. There is no real doubt behind it. Unless the Massachusetts Senate sincerely doubts the wisdom of upholding the law and the Constitution, it should pass the bill forthwith. The question of constitutionality may safely be trusted to take care of itself.

Australasia and Prohibition

THERE can be no doubt that the outlook for complete prohibition in Australasia, within a comparatively short time, is distinctly encouraging. Not only are gains being recorded, almost every month that passes, but, as is always the way, such apparent defeats as are sustained clearly contain the seeds of future victory. According to Arthur Toombes, state superintendent of the prohibition forces in Queensland, a great change has come over Australian sentiment in regard to the liquor traffic during the past three years, and he attributes this very largely to the impression created by the establishment of prohibition in the United States. Four out of the six states of the Commonwealth have now patterned their prohibition work along the lines adopted by the American Anti-Saloon League, with the result that evidence of increased public support is to be found almost daily.

It is true that in the recent trial of strength held in two states, between the liquor and the anti-liquor forces, the former appeared to win. Victoria voted for "continuance." Queensland did the same. In each case, however, the liquor majority was extremely narrow. On a total poll of over 280,000, Queensland came within 20,000 votes of carrying prohibition, whilst a change over of only 40,000, on a poll of over 500,000, would have carried prohibition in Victoria. In both cases, moreover, the vote was split by the introduction of a third alternative, in the case of Queensland, a proposal for "state control," and in the case of Victoria, for "reduction of licenses," whilst, in the event of any of the other proposals not securing a clear three-fifths majority, the voters were held to have declared in favor of "continuance." Next year, Queensland will have an opportunity for voting again on this issue, and Mr. Toombes, who is at present on a visit to America, is confident that the result will be a victory for the dry forces, "thus putting an area equal to one-fifth of the United States under prohibition."

As to New Zealand, if the country is still wet it is simply by default. Here, as in Queensland and Victoria, the liquor forces have, for the time being, succeeded in securing a ballot paper which insures a split vote. Instead of the straight issue between "continuance" and "prohibition" being placed before the people, last summer, a third plan, namely, one for "state control," found a place on the ballot paper. Yet, in spite of the confusion thus occasioned, prohibition only failed by less than 2000 votes of securing the necessary majority for its enforcement. In the words of dispatches from Wellington at the time, the verdict has been already accepted by the liquor interests as constituting virtually a notice to quit. Next year the question will, once again, come before the electorate, and there is every hope amongst the prohibition forces of the country that that will be the end of the matter, as far as the liquor traffic is concerned. Much depends, declared Mr. Toombes, on the results in America, as the issue in Australia now is whether prohibition can be enforced and sustained. America may be depended upon to supply the necessary assurance.

The Controversial Mr. Shaw

MR. G. BERNARD SHAW naturally loves a controversy which gives him material for clever writing. Hence his arguments with Mr. A. W. Pollard, Mr. William Poel, Mr. J. Dover Wilson, and others, about the possibility of a standard text of Shakespeare's plays based on the quartos, have been going on pungently. In the writing of fluent and caustic sentences he can be exceedingly plausible and, at the same time, exceedingly unreliable. It is interesting to see how simply and effectively his opponents in the recent epistolary controversy have disposed of his contentions, and yet with what an air of complete self-vindication he continues his way.

Thus Mr. Pollard says succinctly, after some weeks of the controversy, "Mr. Shaw's letter suggested to me that he considered his personal experience as a playwright entitled him to speak with authority on a subject of which he does not seem to have made any special study. All I have asked for is some proof of his unqualified statement that 'we get two opinionated scribes' between Shakespeare's holograph and the printed page." Mr. Shaw has replied with two "exhibition spars," but he has not offered this proof. Apparently, he accepts my statements as to the manuscript of Massinger's 'Believe as You List.' There appears to be no reason why such a manuscript should not have been used as printer's copy, in which case a printed text would have been set up direct from a playwright's holograph and Mr. Shaw's two opinionated scribes would become redundant." This is the theory upon which the new edition is being issued by the Cambridge University Press in England and the Macmillan Company in the United States, an edition which attempts to follow the punctuation of the folio and quartos as closely as possible, on the presumption that

this punctuation was intended to indicate in some way the proper delivery for the actors.

Mr. Shaw's letters rest their plausible arguments on the assumption that his experiences as "a publishing playwright" in the twentieth century must be similar to those of Shakespeare in the sixteenth century. This is not the first time, of course, that Mr. Shaw has pleasantly compared himself with Shakespeare. His serenity probably remains undisturbed by the reply of Mr. Dover Wilson: "Mr. Shaw is prepared to consign me to 'an asylum for hopeless illiterates.' As previous editors have long ago packed off the compositors of the quartos and folios to the same place, I shall find most interesting company when I arrive. Before he gives me in charge, may I say two things: (i) That if he wants to know how close it is possible for a modern editor to adhere to the punctuation of the folio, he has only to glance through a few pages of 'The Tempest' published by the Cambridge University Press in February last, and (ii) that Mr. Shaw's letters show that 'a publishing playwright' of the twentieth century does not necessarily know anything more about dramatic bibliography in the sixteenth century than Shakespeare knew of Roman bibliography when he made Brutus say:—

Is not the leaf turned down
Where I left reading?"

It is a rather neat answer, and shows that the best way to deal with a long and brilliant letter of controversy is by a brief reply that is strictly to the point.

The world of readers is naturally delighted to watch Mr. Shaw get worsted in a controversy. Mr. Shaw, moreover, is apparently not averse to getting worsted, so long as what he says is widely read. In the end the skirmish has turned the attention of many to some important problems connected with the Shakespearean texts, and incidentally to some of the problems in the life of "a publishing playwright" today. In a letter of three columns Mr. Shaw, indeed, manages also to get in some animadversions of the contemporary teaching of children to read, and to express some thoughts on the advantages of the phonograph. His letters make as good reading as the prefaces to his published plays; but the reader should certainly not overlook the brief and convincing replies which he has brought down upon himself. The whole exchange of arguments on the commas and other marks of punctuation in the Shakespearean quartos is as entertaining as any other kind of exhibition contest.

Editorial Notes

Two statements made recently by Ernest V. Claypool, superintendent of the Rhode Island Anti-Saloon League, at a meeting in Providence, stand out as specially worthy of notice. In the first place, he declared that "the liquor business, as a business, no longer has the power to deliver votes," and, secondly, that the politicians who thwarted dry enforcement legislation in the State, at the last General Assembly session, will be "held to an accounting by the womanhood of the State and the business men at the next election." The fact of the matter is that drink is not only losing all its supposed value as "a political asset," but its advocacy is rapidly coming to be regarded as simply disreputable.

PROFESSOR CIZEK's astonishing results in his art school in Vienna have become widely known in England through his exhibitions and press articles. An English teacher, Miss Marion Richardson, working on precisely similar lines, though in ignorance of even the existence of her Austrian colleague, has had an equal or even greater success, as is well known in educational and art circles. The secret in both these cases has been the recognition that the essence of teaching is to lead the child to think and see for itself, not through the eyes of its teacher. Valueless from Miss Richardson's point of view, and yet successful of their kind and pointing the same moral, are the etchings of one of the youngest artists who has ever exhibited in the Royal Academy, a girl of fifteen, Eileen Soper, who also has had no regular teaching. These instances should awaken the regular schools to the need of a less rigid and mechanical system, as should also Eileen's own naive remark, "My parents would not allow me to waste time at school." What would have happened to Eileen if she had not had an artist for her father, to take her side against the school?

ONLY one effective form of censorship exists, and that is "by the public itself," according to the chairman of the censorship committee of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry. In other words, this gentleman's opinion is, no doubt, that things should be allowed to drift interminably in the motion picture industry, and the producers be allowed to present whatever they please for the edification of that public which, instead of making a show of hands, is asked merely to come, see, and applaud. The public has little enough to say about it, except at committee hearings on proposed control legislation. A well constituted board of censorship, actually representing that public, may tell a very different story.

EVERYBODY interested in the prevalence of peace and prosperity in Mexico will be pleased by the statement that Francisco Villa, formerly a leader of bandits in the southern Republic, expects to harvest 50,000 bushels of wheat on the large tract of land granted him by the government. He has not actually turned his arms into agricultural implements, but he has changed from destruction to production, and, with the aid of modern farming tools, is apparently achieving a success that will redound to his credit. In other words, it is good to know that Villa is now raising grain instead of raising "Cain."

FROM the amount of discussion, or rather propaganda, being devoted to the relative merits of the sales tax and the capital tax in the United States, it might be supposed that the public could obtain a pretty good notion of the problem. But, unfortunately, every new statement on the subject, from whichever side, serves chiefly to emphasize the fact that the consumer will pay. The only question seems to be which method of taxation will bear harder on him.